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ATLANTA, Dec. 21 (AP)—The city of Atlanta today narrowly won the right to host the 1996 Olympic Games, defeating Los Angeles by a vote of 18 to 17 in the International Olympic Committee's 91st session.

Court as Vote of 18 Elections, cal Ones

Robert Siner
ON, Dec. 21.—The city of Atlanta today narrowly won the right to host the 1996 Olympic Games, defeating Los Angeles by a vote of 18 to 17 in the International Olympic Committee's 91st session.



EAGER LEADER—Edward Giersek (center), new first secretary of the Polish Communist party, receiving a delegation of workers from a Plock oil refinery at the Central Committee building in Warsaw yesterday.

Brezhnev Confident Giersek Will Succeed

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (NYT)—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today congratulated Edward Giersek on his election as Poland's new party chief and said the Soviet Union was convinced that the Polish leadership "will successfully overcome those difficulties which took place recently."

here on yesterday's changes in Warsaw and on the stormy developments of the last week in Poland. Mr. Brezhnev seemed to reflect the Soviet Union's hope that the departure of Wladyslaw Gomulka from the scene would help end the disorders as quickly as possible. The telegram also indicated that, at least publicly, Moscow had no objections to Mr. Gomulka's being dropped as Poland's leader, despite his close ties to the Kremlin authorities.

Mr. Giersek was told in the telegram that "our party and the Soviet people know you well as a prominent party leader and statesman of people's Poland, a sincere friend of the Soviet Union, a staunch Communist-Internationalist."

Working people in the struggle for the ideals of Socialism, for the good of man, in the name of man," Mr. Brezhnev said. Western diplomats speculated that the Kremlin had been concerned about the growing sense of disorder in Poland, whatever its feeling about the wisdom of Mr. Gomulka's decision to raise food prices recently. The fact that workers were in the vanguard of the demonstrations must have particularly worried Moscow.

Giersek Viewed as Pragmatist Who Will Focus on Economy

By James Feron
WARSAW, Dec. 21 (NYT)—Western diplomats in Warsaw seemed optimistic today over the formation of the new Polish regime under 57-year-old Edward Giersek.

Appointed yesterday to replace an ailing and discredited Wladyslaw Gomulka, Mr. Giersek was seen by these observers as a pragmatic leader who could be expected to concentrate for some time on improving the nation's economy.



Mieczyslaw Moczar

Two Germanys Trade Charges As Road Harassing Continues

By Ellen Lentz
BERLIN, Dec. 21 (NYT)—East and West Germans exchanged bitter charges today over the contested status of isolated West Berlin as Communist border guards deliberately increased harassment on the city's vital access routes.

This noon, the East Germans began to slap down temporary road closures for West-bound traffic out of the city, as partial blockades of Berlin-bound travel from the West ran into their third consecutive day.

Free-Christmas vacationers, many of them families with children and hundreds of truckers were stalled for six hours or more at either end of the roads through East Germany that link Berlin with West Germany.

In Washington, the State Department charged Russia with endangering the success of the Big Four talks on Berlin. United Press International reported.

The department said the Russians "bear preponderant responsibility" for the action of East German officials in harassing civilian highway traffic from West Germany to West Berlin.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said this was "hardly the way to advance the negotiations."

Alexander Voelker, the Social Democratic floor leader in the city parliament, accused the East Germans of "arbitrary power politics directed against individual human beings."

Mr. Voelker was host to a conference of Social Democratic floor leaders from West German state parliaments, whose gathering here

added, only the power to set voter for their own govern these qualifications the constitutional racial discrimination that the voting age e this prohibition. decision was announced press secretary old newsmen that "I n say he (President me the decision."

All Bets Hedged
All assessments remained heavily hedged as foreign and diplomatic observers waited for the new first secretary of the Polish Communist party to make his first administrative and economic moves.

Rumors were plentiful in the absence of definite information. One report had Stanislaw Kociolek, Vice-Premier and former party chief of Gdansk, slated for a top post.

The report gained additional currency tonight when Mr. Kociolek, a former leader of Polish youth groups and a strong party man, was seen on television with Mr.

sk again speaking for id that literacy tests tory of discriminatory anchise voters on ac- He also said that ods of longer than d disenfranchise mil- in federal elections s unquestionably has der the Constitution al elections." Rights Act of 1970 ect Jan. 1. The sec- age applies to 47 ction on residency af- s and the section on affects all or part

ated that some ten voters will be added under the law. decisions today, the ur- l to halt the extradi- els Davis from New iformia, where she is ment for murder and l an appeal by Robert Baker, the former oratic secretary, who d in 1967 of theft and evasion. Baker now have to start serving of one to three years, y's session concluded, gan a holiday recess a Jan. 11.

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Warsaw Pact Defers Meeting

BUDAPEST, Dec. 21 (AP)—A three-day session of Warsaw Pact defense ministers scheduled to start here today was postponed "by common consent" to an unspecified later date, the news agency MTI reported.

No reason for the postponement was given but observers thought it could be a result of the developments in Poland. The defense ministers meet periodically and discuss joint plans and military developments.

City Family of 4 Needs \$10,664 a Year For Intermediate Living Standard

INGTON, Dec. 21 costs \$10,664 a year ly of four living in y to maintain an in- standard of living, ment estimated yes- figured a \$8,960 an- for the same size ly to live at a lower \$15,511 at a higher

Most Workers Earn Less
But other government figures show some 45 million workers—more than half the nation's work force—averaged only \$121 a week last month, or \$6,292 a year.

The budget estimates were based on a family consisting of a 38-year-old husband working fulltime, his nonworking wife, a 13-year-old son and an 8-year-old daughter.

The report said the family spent its money this way: Food, \$2,452; housing, \$2,501; transportation, \$915; clothing and personal care, \$1,137; medical care, \$564; other consumption, \$639; other costs, \$539; Social Security and disability insurance, \$367; and personal income taxes, \$1,533.

rt did not include in, e another 3 per- ce in living costs ng would boost the

Spain Sees 'Red Plot,' Will Beef Up Its Army

MADRID, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco said tonight that Spain was the victim of a Communist campaign waged around the controversial trial of 16 Basque nationalist guerrillas, and warned that the government would maintain public order "at all cost."

The 67-year-old admiral promised more equipment, better training and other improvements for the Spanish armed forces, and praised the police and the para-military Civil Guards, who he said had been the subject of "vile calumnies."

Some deputies in the Cortes (parliament) drummed their feet in disapproval as he began speaking, while others applauded.

But before he launched into his hard-line policy speech, Adm. Carrero Blanco announced that he was speaking in the name of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, "who has disposed that I be his spokesman."

His warning came after informed sources revealed that some influential generals in the Spanish Army were pressing for Gen. Franco to appoint a prime minister and install a more broadly based cabinet.

He called for national unity, said that Spain's foreign currency reserves have doubled while wages were increasing, and promised improved living standards and a war on tax-dodgers.

The climax of the admiral's hour-long statement came when he launched into a violent attack on "the subversive action of Communism" which, he said, was trying to corrupt Spain's morals, religious beliefs and traditions.

The Communists, like the barbarians of old, "need traitors to open the doors of the cities for them," and have found naive fellow-travelers among enemies of the government in Spain, he added.

The admiral said that the Basque revolutionary movement ETA—to which the prisoners on trial in Burgos belong—"rides under the apparent political affiliation of Basque separatism, the reality of its real function as terrorist agents at the service of Communism."

Adm. Carrero Blanco said that under Spanish law, military courts are competent to deal with acts of terrorism.

But as soon as the Burgos trial was announced, "Communism . . . orchestrated a campaign abroad

against our country, inflicted with calumnies and insults, depicting us as if we were a barbarous country where justice did not offer basic procedural guarantees. . . . "Simultaneously with the fomenting of the anti-Spanish campaign abroad, agents of subversion inside Spain instigated university incidents and strikes, and disturbances of order in the streets."

Coast Guard Leaders to Retire In Case of Soviet Defector

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The Coast Guard today recommended a court-martial for Rear Adm. William B. Ellis and his second in command for their decision to return a seaman who defected from a Soviet fishing vessel.

But Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe overruled the recommendation and the two officers agreed to retire.

"I regret that the proud history of the U.S. Coast Guard, which has given shelter to hundreds of political refugees, was not upheld in this tragic incident," Mr. Volpe said.

The captain of the cutter—Comdr. Ralph Eustis—was told by Adm. Ellis and Capt. Fletcher Brown, chief of staff of the First Coast Guard District, Boston, and his second in command to return Mr. Kudirka to the Russian ship. Mr. Kudirka refused to go, but was overpowered by Russian seamen who were allowed to board the cutter and return to the Soviet ship.



SANTA IS AS SANTA CAN BE—Without a ripple of ho-ho-hos, a flock of flashy reindeer, a gleaming sled or a red suit, Christmas comes to the island of Newwerk, in the North Sea, as K.H. Brutt delivers good cheer. Mr. Brutt, as postman, has been crossing the shoal from Cuxhaven, West Germany, for some 30 years now.

Part of Reassessment
Today's announcement, official American sources said, is one aspect of a worldwide reassessment of American military forces being undertaken partly in response to the Nixon doctrine calling for a "lowering of the American profile"—making American forces less conspicuous, especially in Asia. But the major reason won't seem to be budgetary—the need to reduce overall defense costs.

Put in Mothballs
Yokosuka, which with Sasebo was for years considered an essential naval base with unparalleled ship-repair facilities, is in effect being put in mothballs except for a portion being returned to the Japanese.

The U.S. Marine air station at Iwakuni in southern Japan will become the only facility with Phantom jets in the country. The primary duty of the Marine air station is to support Marine ground forces, all of which are based in Okinawa.

The movement of fighter aircraft to South Korea in part fulfills a promise made by Vice-President Spiro Agnew when he visited that country in August. The South Koreans have long wanted more American jets to keep abreast of North Korea's Soviet-equipped Air Force.

Regime Takes Hard Line

Spain Sees Red Conspiracy, Vows to Beef Up Its Army

(Continued from Page 1)

interference in questions which affect their own sovereignty."

He said that the army officers of the Burgos court-martial were men of honor, and "an insult to the army is an insult to all the Spanish people."

Rebutting defense charges that some of the Burgos prisoners had suffered police tortures, he added that Spain rejected the "vile calumnies" about the behavior of the police.

"Let everyone be certain that any outbreak of subversion will be totally smashed," he said. "No one who attacks the public peace will do so with impunity."

He said the government denied accusations that it was politically repressive or immobile, but he excluded the formation of political parties in the future.

In Burgos, the panel of army judges is still officially considering its verdicts against the 16 Basques, six of whom face possible death sentences for their alleged part in the murder of a police inspector at San Sebastian in 1969.

Their deliberations have already lasted 12 days and informed sources tonight said the verdicts might not be announced until after Christmas.

Soviet Hijackers May Face Death

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Soviet prosecutors today asked for the death penalty for two men accused of masterminding an alleged aircraft hijacking plot in Leningrad, informants in Leningrad said.

The sources said the chief prosecutor of Leningrad, Sergei Soloviev, asked the court to sentence Maj. Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov to death before a firing squad, the customary manner of execution in the Soviet Union.

He asked for prison sentences of five to 15 years for nine other persons in the hijacking case, which involves mostly Jews who are accused of plotting to divert an airplane to Helsinki. It is the usual practice in Soviet courts to give a lesser sentence than that requested by the prosecutor.

Prosecutor Soloviev, the sources said, denied that the trial had anti-Semitic overtones. "This is not an anti-Jewish trial," the sources quoted him as saying. "This is an anti-Soviet trial."

1,000 Motorists Rescued

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (AP).—Highway authorities reported Saturday night that they had rescued about 1,000 motorists stranded nearly 24 hours in knee-deep snow along a 46-mile section of California's major inland highway. But they said that the highway was still closed to traffic.

Meanwhile, Spain today declared an official boycott of French ships in Spanish ports in reply to similar action by French dockworkers in protest over the Burgos trial. Enrique Garcia Ramal, minister in charge of the government-controlled labor unions, said Spanish dock workers have been ordered not to load or unload French ships at any Spanish port as of Wednesday.

Bonn Aide Meets Basques SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, France, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A spokesman for the Basque association Anal Artea said here today the Bonn government has sent a special envoy to French Basque territory to negotiate the release of the kidnapped West German consul, Eugen Beihl. The spokesman, the Rev. Pierre Larzabal, would not name the envoy, but said: "Talks between the Basque revolutionary government and the West German envoy have reached a particularly active phase."

"We learned today through reliable sources that the judge at Burgos has already decided to sentence three of the accused to death," he added.

Father Larzabal, speaking to reporters today, said Mr. Beihl was in good physical condition and had just received a letter from his wife.

24 Seized in Seville SEVILLE, Dec. 21 (AP).—Police announced tonight that they had detained a group of 24 persons—among them several teen-agers—on charges of belonging to the outlawed Communist party of this southern Spanish city. The juveniles were released after questioning before parents.

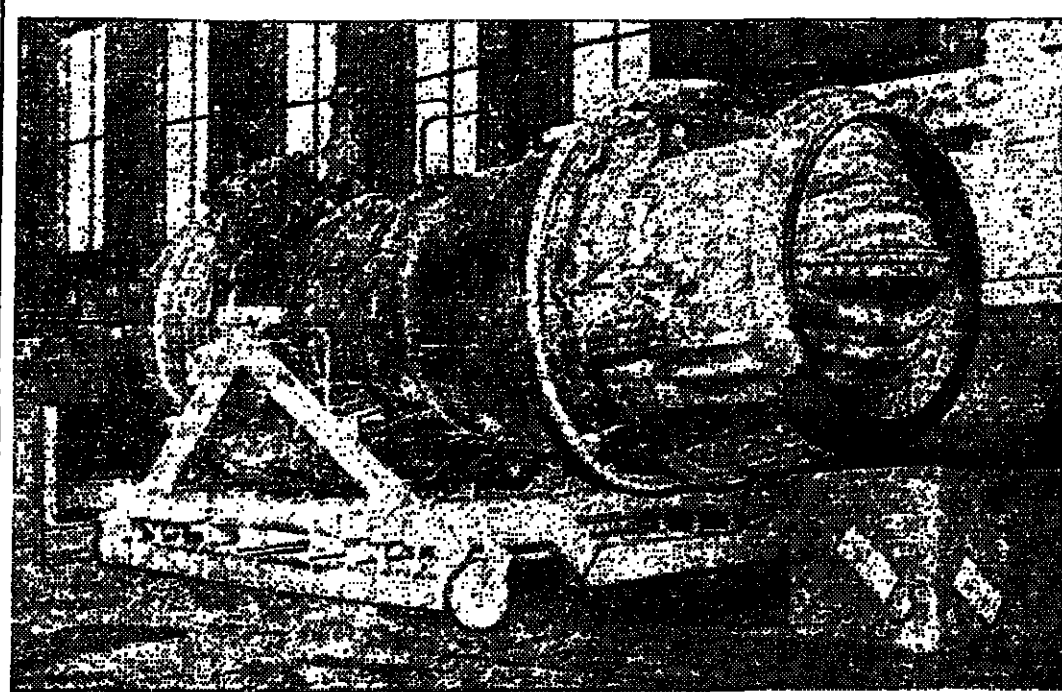
Among those seized, police said, was a lawyer believed to be the leader of the Communist youths of this city.

The youths, according to the police, had carried out subversive acts such as throwing illegal leaflets, painting anti-Franco slogans and burning public buses in demonstrations.

French Doctors Fined In Sarrazin Death

MONTPELLIER, France, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Two surgeons were convicted of manslaughter today in the death of Albertine Sarrazin, the best-selling French author who died in a kidney-removal operation in 1967.

A court gave surgeons Roger Schillro and Henri Pietrares suspended two-month prison terms and fined them 10,000 francs (\$1,800) each. Charges of negligence had been brought by the 30-year-old novelist's husband, Julien, who was awarded symbolic damages of one franc. He had asked 250,000 francs to finance a foundation in her honor.



FOOD FOR CANNIBALS—One of the engines of the British VC-10 airliner which was hijacked by Palestinians and forced to land in Jordan—where it was destroyed—is back in London. The salvaged engine will be cannibalized for spare parts.

Gierek Is Viewed as a Pragmatist

(Continued from Page 1)

pointment was considerably more guarded than the almost gleeful reaction of most Poles, although their first expression invariably focused on Mr. Gomulka's resignation rather than on the new leader.

A man who came to fix the curtains arrived with a wide grin and a limited message intended to bridge a language gap. "Gomulka kaput," he said. A neighbor said simply, "Things will be better now."

Another Polish worker put it differently. "Things could not be worse." But he added that Mr. Gierek was "a good man—a coal miner with an engineering degree."

New Shakeup Seen

WARSAW, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Top-level changes in the Polish government will follow the upheaval in the Communist party leadership, diplomatic sources said today.

Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, the regime's chief spokesman during the weekend food riots, will be among the first to go, the sources said. There was speculation he would be kicked upstairs to the figurehead job of president.

President Marian Spychalski was ousted from the Communist party Politburo along with Mr. Gomulka and three other members yesterday. Mr. Spychalski is expected to lose the presidency soon.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz, 58, as head of the government, shared the blame with Mr. Gomulka for the sharp food price increases that brought on the riots. During the riots, Mr. Cyrankiewicz made most of the major government statements, including an attack on rioters as "hooligans," which angered many Poles.

The Polish parliament had been

scheduled to meet today to debate the 1971 budget. But parliament officials said it would meet later, and it was thought the meeting would be postponed until government changes are ready to be ratified by the parliament members.

The government said the ports of Gdansk (Danzig) and Gdynia, where the riots began last Monday, were quiet today, with 80 percent of the rebellious shipyard workers back at their jobs.

But Szczecin (formerly Stettin), another Baltic port which had the worst rioting, was still sealed off. Telephone lines were out and there was no word of the situation there.

A general strike was reported continuing in Szczecin.

Briton Tells of Violence

SOUTH SHIELDS, England, Dec. 21 (AP).—A British shipyard worker back from Poland said today that he saw Polish police deliberately fire into crowds and hit a teen-age boy.

Stephen Ricks, 23, one of a party sent out by a South Shields firm on a ship-painting contract in the Baltic port of Gdynia, told a reporter.

"We arrived last Thursday morning in the city and booked in at the Baltic Hotel. We were awakened at 5 p.m. by shots and the sound of helicopters and shouting crowds."

In the street, Mr. Ricks and his workmates had to scatter from volleys of fire. He said:

"It sounded like automatic-rifle fire bursting around us, and I saw blue-coated policemen deliberately aiming pistols at the crowd and firing."

"Then the police in 400 yards to join in beating people up. The crowds included lots of young people."

In another clash near a railway station, he said, he saw a mob stone the police, who fired into the crowd.

"I saw the crowd running back as the shots were fired," Mr. Ricks said.

"Then a boy of about 14 fell on his face and lay still."

"His friends dashed back for him and rolled him over. Blood was coming from his head and he was dragged back into the crowd."

Mr. Ricks said armored cars and helicopters were patrolling along the railroad tracks. He said he saw police clubbing a woman on the arms and legs.

Thursday night it was quiet, Mr. Ricks said, but there was a curfew, and police guarded the hotel entrances as searchlights illuminated the streets. The next day the British group left for Warsaw to fly home.

W. Germany Restrained On Poland

BONN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party today asked opponents of the recently signed West German-Polish goodwill treaty not to endanger the government's policy of reconciliation with Poland by any comment on last week's riots.

The Bonn government regards the events in Poland as an "internal Polish affair," spokesman Conrad Ahlers said.

He told newsmen the government would, therefore, not comment on the change in the Polish leadership, because this could be construed as interference with domestic affairs of that country.

Mr. Ahlers said the government noted with satisfaction a statement concerning Polish-West German relations made by the new Communist party chief, Edward Gierek, that no change in Poland's relations with Bonn is planned.

Lothar Schwarz, deputy spokesman for the Social Democratic party's executive, said that "for obvious reasons" it is neither desirable nor useful to judge too quickly the exclusively domestic happenings in Poland.

Mr. Schwarz said it is far more important for spokesmen to refrain from comment in the interest of the future development of Bonn-Warsaw relations.

Mr. Schwarz's comments were directed mainly at the opposition Christian Democrats and the leaders of refugee organizations, government sources said.

Earlier this month Mr. Brandt signed a goodwill treaty with Poland which brought him under heavy fire from the Christian Democrats, from refugees who fled former German territories in Poland, and from other rightist groups.

Belgian Reaction

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21 (AP).—Belgian Communist party president Marc Druzeaux today called Mr. Gierek "a very intelligent man, self-assured and level-headed, definitely not a bureaucrat."

"He has the makings of a statesman," said Mr. Druzeaux, who explained he had met Mr. Gierek several times at congresses.

"He keeps in close contact with the workers and is always on the lookout for enemies of socialism." Another Belgian Communist recalled that Mr. Gierek, now 57, came to Belgium before World War II for political reasons, along with many other Polish Communists. The Belgian said Mr. Gierek took an intensive part in Belgian Communist party activities and is still a member of the Belgian party.

He was also a miner in Limburg Province and during the war fought with the Belgian anti-Nazi underground, handling the Polish clandestine press.

Several Protests

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Protests against the Polish government were reported today from several cities.

In Washington, 150 Polish-Americans held a three-hour demonstration outside the Polish Embassy. Two thousand young rightists paraded through Rome today, protesting both the Polish regime and the Franco regime in Spain.

In Stockholm, police arrested about 15 members of extreme left organizations last night when demonstrators tried to storm the Polish Embassy. Some protesters carried torches, and at least one policeman suffered burns.

Old and New Rulers of Poland

Gomulka Ceased to Give Hop

WILADYSLAW GOMULKA'S fall from power in Warsaw came as less of a surprise to his fellow Poles than to Westerners who remembered him for his brief liberal period in 1956 when he stood up to the Soviet Union.

Then he faced down an infuriated Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, whose answer to Mr. Gomulka's demand for an end to total Soviet control of Poland was to ring Warsaw with Soviet armor.

But as the years passed Mr. Gomulka proved that his "Polish road to socialism" was no threat to Soviet predominance. His loyalty was rewarded with the place of honor—next to Soviet party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev—at state occasions in Moscow in recent years.

An archetypal Eastern European Communist of the pre-World War II school, Mr. Gomulka basically never wavered in his devotion to Moscow.

Poles who in 1956 looked on him as a nationalist hero ready to free Poland from Communism—or at least from Moscow's dictates—soured gradually, but sure they did.

Pathless and Dull

Pathless, dull, ascetic, Mr. Gomulka was as untypical of the Poles in his own way as Gen. Charles de Gaulle was untypical of the French. More at home over a beer at his modest house watching television than revealing in the more expansive traditional Polish pastimes of women and vodka, Mr. Gomulka represented that fast-disappearing race—the clandestine Communist typical of the hunched years before Communism came to Eastern Europe.

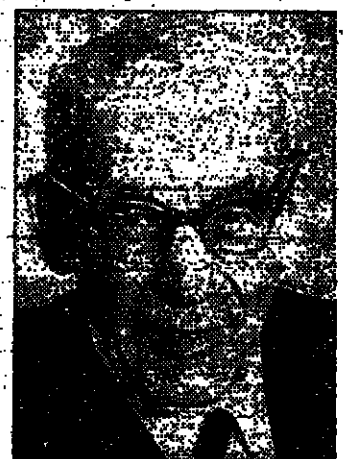
He never mastered the problems of the industrialized and materially demanding nation which Poland had become at tremendous cost.

Unpretentious, steely eyed and bald, Mr. Gomulka was a past master at playing off ascendant liberals against discredited Stalinists, then using moderates to oust the liberals, then nationalists to counterbalance the moderates.

Over the years his name came to be a symbol of hope for Poland or other Soviet satellites to the point that a Czech intellectual early in 1968 said privately he prayed that the then emerging "Prague spring" could avoid "Gomulka-ization."

Five Years of Disgrace

But in 1956 he had returned to power after five years of disgrace and imprisonment as the embodiment of an often-humiliated nation which had just shown an astonished world that for once Poles could reason as



Wladyslaw Gomulka

well as indulge in hopeless revolts.

He was dropped 14 years later, a failure to Polish nationalists, a failure to hard-nosed younger postwar Communists who believe only in results, and a failure even to Mr. Brezhnev himself, who two years ago saved Mr. Gomulka and heard the Polish leader say that Poland and the Soviet Union were linked "for better or for worse."

Polish history abounds in ironies. Mr. Gomulka's ouster, brought on by Poles rioting against drastic food-price increases, inevitably recalls the Poznan "bread and freedom riots" in 1956, which played the key role in ending Stalinism in Poland and bringing Mr. Gomulka back to power.

The very fact that Poland was short of food this year was a sorry commentary on one of Mr. Gomulka's most popular 1956 decisions—allowing Poland's peasants to farm their own land rather than undergo collectivization according to the Soviet model.

But suspicious peasants refused to give up their tiny plots, which remained too small for mechanization or efficient farming. A Warsaw joke recounts that Mr. Gomulka's nightmares were peopled with horses, the symbol of his inability to modernize Polish agriculture.

Relations With Church

Another Gomulka claim to popularity in 1956 was the promise of bettering relations with the Catholic Church, a shadow state powerful enough to evoke the jest that "Poles vote with their knees."

Yet running arguments with the Polish prime minister, Cardinal Wysinski, marred Mr. Gomulka's record with the church, which remained strong largely because of the Communist party's inept handling.

As for the dawn of political freedom so easily prophesied

Gierek Called Compromise To Weld Poles, Soothe Soviet

EDWARD GIERK, 57, who succeeded Polish Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka Sunday night after a week of food riots, proves the distinctly un-Polish virtue of patience.

For the first time since 1945, the leader of the country's ruling political party is a man who served neither in the Soviet Army nor in the Polish underground during World War II.

Mr. Gierek's resistance record in wartime Belgium had always been held against him in the guessing surrounding Mr. Gomulka's succession as had, for that matter, his fluency in French.

During the silent and not so silent maneuvering for party honors since 1956, Mr. Gierek had been content to build his Katowice fief into the biggest Communist party organization in the country. Even two years ago during the springtime student unrest, Mr. Gierek made one tough speech denouncing revisionism, Zionism and anti-Semitism—the three dirty words of that inner-party crisis—then lapsed into significant silence.

He was showing Poles then—and he had before—that even a thing was under control in his fief of Katowice, which cynics refer to as the "Katanga of Poland."

The reference is not without its bitterness. Katowice is a smog-filled advertisement for anti-pollution crusades. But its inhabitants, especially its miners, are the spoiled darlings of the regime's most favored group, the working class.

Katowice Quiet

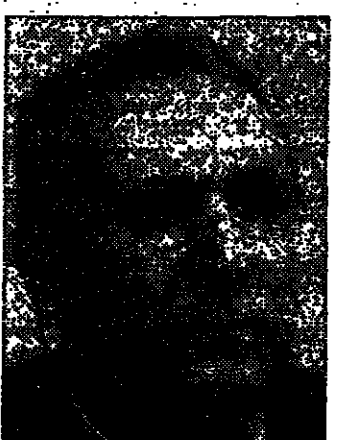
There were no reports of disturbances in the past week from his fief for the simple reason that Mr. Gierek has always exercised enough clout in the party to keep Katowice stores well stocked, even if the rest of Poland went without.

Mr. Gierek is reputed to have used his strong party credentials to cover the encouragement and advancement of Poland's frustrated technocrats, the no-nonsense experts spawned by the Communist regime, who have little time for—or interest in—the party's tortuous maneuvers.

Even before the 1968 crisis, Polish analysts argued that Mr. Gierek's chances for taking over could only increase with the passage of time.

Today he has cashed in on his record of running a tight party and economic shop in Poland's industrial heartland (no matter how much this economic reputation is denounced as overblown by other Poles).

Politically, he emerged as the



Edward Gierek

only compromise candidate able to pick up the pieces from the now discredited Gomulka old guard and avoid the latent anti-Sovietism which lurks just under the surface of the "party-man" wing of the party, led by arch-nationalist Mieczyslaw Moczar.

If that were not enough to please the Russians, Mr. Gierek has the added advantage of being a mature 57, and theoretically able to control the hard-nosed proclivities of younger Polish Communists such as Stanislaw Kociolek.

A brief look at the new makeup of top party organs indicates that Mr. Gierek has carefully balanced his appointments.

Other Promotions

The "partisans" advanced Mr. Moczar himself and Jan Snydalek from candidate-members to full members of the Politburo, as well as placing Education Minister Henryk Jablonski as a candidate Politburo member.

The other new appointments are of less obvious political allegiance. But analysts noted the further ascension of the 37-year-old Mr. Kociolek, who added a Central Committee secretaryship to his previous full Politburo membership.

The losers were all straight Gomulka men—with the possible exception of Ryszard Struzki, the Politburo member in charge of party organizations, who in 1968 flirted briefly with Mr. Moczar before returning to his fold.

Bolleslaw Jascuk paid the price of pushing his ineptly timed food-price program. Zenon Kiebow, the party ideologue, is a veteran Gomulka intimate, as is Marshal Marian Spychalski, who was handpicked by Mr. Gomulka to become president in the 1968 crisis.

during the "Polish Oct 1956, it died a quick death in Westerners' minds in Warsaw in 1957.

What remained was a talking academy used to assuage visiting Westerners and Poles alike in 1958, when the artists, actors and other members of the intelligentsia discovered they were the principal of a Communist part provoked by student demonstrations.

Poles, bitter enough a proverb which says the father of madmen themselves remained open the late fifties and sixties were betting that Mr. Gomulka would provide the goods and improved standards which would turn into an Eastern Europe of prosperity.

There, too, Mr. Gomulka. The hundreds of thousands of Poles who were all travel after 1956 venture and returned from Western Europe's then ing communist society.

But they still felt be after visiting the other satellites in Eastern Europe. At least they did until it strikes, when they return such minor Soviet outposts were better stock more attractive than Warsaw itself.

Nor were the Poles with Mr. Gomulka's incline blind alignment on Poles, ever mindful of the history as the most important in 17th-century wars were hurt at losing a winning a small but apparent degree of freedom for Russians only a century becoming a recognized.

The saddest chapter Gomulka's decline and the active encouragement showered on Moscow to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Even when Mr. E journeyed to Warsaw months later to offer personal blessings on a visit Mr. Gomulka, the Polish days were numbered.

In the heady month the "Polish October" Warsaw led the Communist world in the inventive planning carried out Oscar Lange. But Mr. Lange died in the early he died unremembered by Poles or the party.

Early on, Mr. Gomulka came to realize the economic reforms. His view of reforms' need for political reform was to be "reformed" similar alleged Czech "revisionism" was cited pro-Moscow camp to just Soviet-led invasion.

Communist Rivals

At the end of his career Gomulka was under-veiled attack from his Communist rivals, and faced with economic Poland's increasingly a population had retreated "internal emigration" to the repressive political sphere. The expression to those who shied but become spiritual from its social system.

Some Westerners are Mr. Gomulka sought to his place in history most dangerous move long career, which began political jails of prewar Poland. He ripened his leadership at the re his leadership at the re the Nazis and came to when he emerged from imprisonment in 1956.

Earlier this month he a treaty normalizing relations with West Germany, a signed to end the b which was born of the v had been carefully st Mr. Gomulka.

Some analysts believe Mr. Gomulka signed only pressure from the Russian reason that Mr. Gomulka never have agreed on b to do away with the o maining link between tish Communist party a Polish people.

WEATHER

ALGERIA... 14 57 Part

AMSTERDAM... 5 41 Snow

ANKARA... 7 45 Clear

ATHENS... 10 50 Rain

BEIRUT... 17 63 Clear

BELGRADE... 2 38 Clear

BELMONT... 2 38 Clear

BRUSSELS... 5 41 Clear

BUDAPEST... 0 32 Over

CAIRO... 20 38 Clear

CASABLANCA... 16 59 Over

COPENHAGEN... 4 39 Part

COSTA MESA... 15 59 Part

DUBLIN... 4 28 Part

EDINBURGH... 2 38 Part

FLORENCE... 4 38 Part

FRANKFURT... 1 34 Part

GENEVA... 1 34 Part

HELSINKI... 1 34 Part

IRVING... 1 34 Part

JAKARTA... 15 59 Part

LONDON... 5 41 Part

LYON... 15 59 Part

MILAN... 17 63 Part

MONTREAL... 12 50 Part

MOSCOW... 12 50 Part

NEW YORK... 12 50 Part

PARIS... 5 41 Part

PRAGUE... 4 39 Part

ROME... 15 59 Part

SOVIET... 15 59 Part

STOCKHOLM... 0 32 Part

TOKYO... 20 68 Part

VIENNA... 5 41 Part

WASHINGTON... 15 59 Part

ZURICH... 1 34 Part

U.S. Credits Temperature at 274 GMT, others at 1200

run to fun and sun

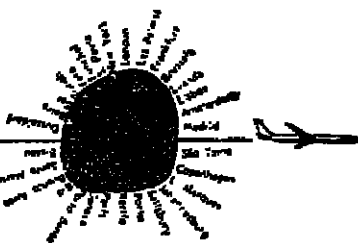


Costa do Sol Portugal

...The blue Atlantic waters and golden sand beaches from CARCAVELOS to ESTORIL, CASCAIS and GUINCHO await you with sun and fun all year round. You may enjoy a round of golf, a game of tennis or you may choose to stroll in a quiet fishing village which is also a sun worshiper's paradise. Relaxation and all manner of exciting cosmopolitan pastimes are available, including a casino. Superb hotels and restaurants to suit any purse, from the luxurious to the economy class, complete the picture at Costa do Sol.

let TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS

fly you there



o Tet Strategy?

Field Commander Urges Unit' Actions in Indochina

By Murray Marder

TON, Dec. 21 (WP).—A field commander in Vietnam and Cambodia called for a shift to "small unit" actions in the Tet offensive, under close study by the U.S. military.

The commander, who is not named, is believed to be a major in the 1st Airborne Division, which is currently in the field in Cambodia. He is believed to be a major in the 1st Airborne Division, which is currently in the field in Cambodia.

Clashes Reported in Vietnam

Dec. 21 (Reuters).—An American command unit reported two clashes in South Vietnam on Tuesday. The clashes occurred in the area of the 1st Airborne Division, which is currently in the field in Cambodia.

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Student Killed
CHAM, Cambodia, Dec. 21 (AP).—A Dutch student was killed today in a clash between Communist troops and government forces in Cambodia.

The student was killed today in a clash between Communist troops and government forces in Cambodia. The student was killed today in a clash between Communist troops and government forces in Cambodia.

ified the dead man as G. Duynsvelt, 26. He was killed today in a clash between Communist troops and government forces in Cambodia.

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0 Newsmen Call on Reds to Free Captive Colleagues

Dec. 21.—More than 1,000 newsmen in North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Cambodia called today for the release of their colleagues who are being held by the Communists.

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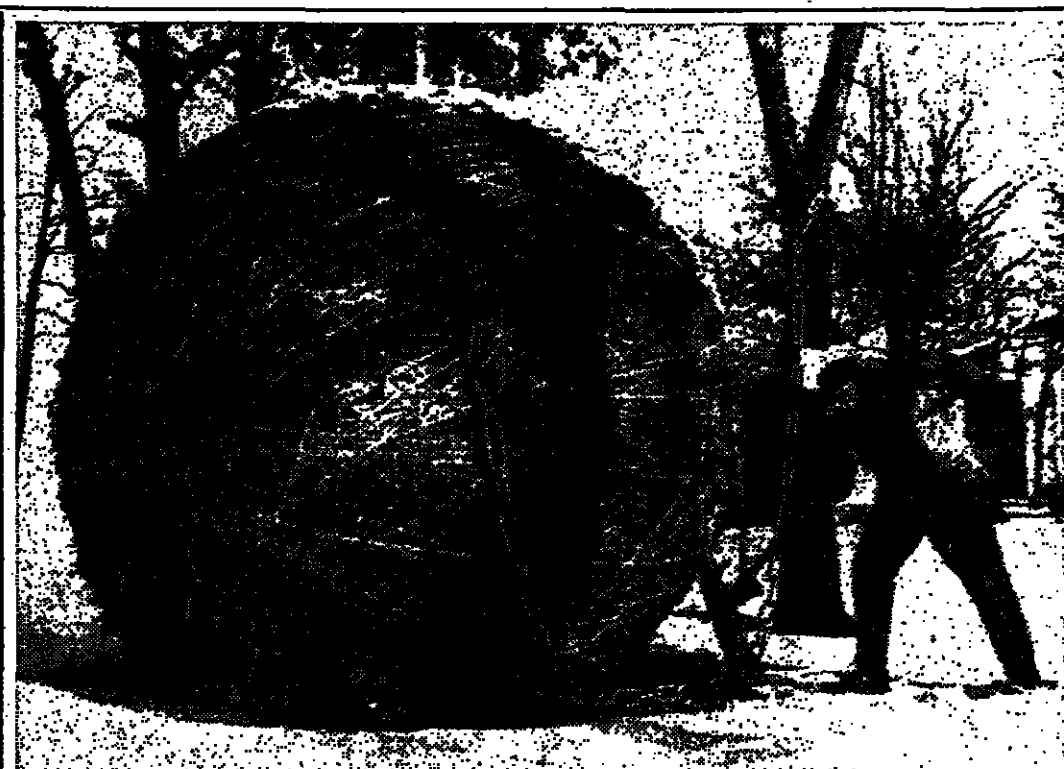
Is in Germany Will Go Five-Day Week on Jan. 1

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The 195,000 American soldiers in Germany will go on a five-day week effective New Year's Day, according to a statement by the U.S. Army.

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The age-old Army institution of reveille—to get soldiers up at a uniform early hour—will be abolished "except when necessary for training or on special occasions." In addition, troops will be held "only when essential for work periods, or readiness."

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WASTE NOT, WANT NOT—Maupassant once wrote a moving story about a ball of twine, but Francis A. Johnson, of Darwin, Minn., couldn't care less. He just collected string because his mother taught him not to waste anything. When he started on his hobby 20 years ago, it was child's play; now the 66-year-old bachelor has to use a railroad jack to wind his four-ton toy and a chain to keep it from rolling.

USIA Chief Says U.S. Image Was Hurt by Cambodia Raid

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Frank Shakespeare, the director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), said yesterday that the raid on Cambodia had hurt the U.S. image abroad.

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He said that confidence in the United States overseas had begun to build up again since the strike, but he conceded that "we would be considerably above that point now" had it not been for the Cambodian invasion.

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Prior to the strike, American prestige had been riding high abroad as a result of the Nixon administration's approach to foreign policy, but the strike into Cambodia "jarred" that, he said.

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Mr. Shakespeare's remarks, which were made on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program, concerned the conclusions of a commercial opinion poll commissioned by the USIA last July. It indicated that American prestige had suffered significantly.

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An aide later said Mr. Shakespeare's estimate of the standing of U.S. prestige abroad was based on that and other similar studies. He said a survey taken in November, 1969, had provided the basis for the USIA chief's assertion that confidence in the United States

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Argentina Court Sentences 3 in Aramburu Death

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A panel of judges has sentenced three persons, including a Roman Catholic priest, guilty of charges in connection with the kidnapping of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

A panel of judges has sentenced three persons, including a Roman Catholic priest, guilty of charges in connection with the kidnapping of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. A panel of judges has sentenced three persons, including a Roman Catholic priest, guilty of charges in connection with the kidnapping of former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu.

Two women defendants were acquitted of charges of complicity in the May 29 abduction of the retired army general, whose body was found buried in the cellar of an empty farmhouse seven weeks later.

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The three judges last week gave a 16-year sentence to television scriptwriter Carlos Magaldi, 27, who was also found guilty of complicity in the kidnapping of the former president.

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Student leader Ignacio Velez, 27, was given a 33-month sentence for complicity in the abduction, while the Rev. Alberto Carbone, 46, received a two-year suspended sentence as an accessory after the fact in the kidnapping.

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Chinese Release Italian Seaman Held for Spying

HONG KONG, Dec. 21 (UPI).—An Italian seaman detained almost three years in Communist China on a spying charge was released Friday and crossed the border into this British colony today.

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Romano Giuseppe, 36, of Bari, said he was arrested with freelance British journalist Norman Barryman in Shanghai in February, 1968, after they took photographs of the harbor and ships, according to a spokesman for the Italian Consulate.

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Mr. Barryman was released by the Chinese government in October, 1969.

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He said Mr. Romano was in solitary confinement in a Shanghai prison most of the time. He said he suffered "no mistreatment" and was satisfied with the food, the spokesman said.

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Court Upsets Miss. Ban on Evolution Study

By Terence Smith

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (AP).—Mississippi's law against the teaching of evolution—the last such state law in the nation—was overturned by the State Supreme Court today.

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The statute had made it unlawful "for any teacher or other instructor in any institution of the state which is supported in whole or in part from public funds . . . to teach that mankind descended or descended from a lower order of animals."

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Heath Backs Nixon Policies On Viet Pullout, Bombing

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—President Nixon's Vietnam policies received strong backing from British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday.

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"He said he is making a conscious effort to restore the 'natural relationship' between the United Kingdom and the United States in which close communication used to be 'automatic'."

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Mr. Heath, who left the British cabinet in 1964, said that "when I got back into office and went to No. 10, I found that this automatic process was no longer going on, and this is what I'm trying to do."

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The relative quiet now on the nation's campuses does not mean that students are less critical of society than they were last semester, said Daniel Yankelevich, whose Attitude Research firm conducted the survey for Mr. Rockefeller's task force on youth. Mr. Yankelevich and Mr. Rockefeller were both at a news conference where the study was released.

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The dissidence may be quieter now, but it's not "pleasant," Mr. Yankelevich said. The study, which cost \$40,000, included interviews with 872 students at 35 colleges and 408 business executives and other "establishment" leaders.

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Conference Action Is Sought Senate Pares Billion in Foreign Aid

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday—by lame-duck Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn.—by capitulating to his demand that American contributions for "soft loans" in Asia and Latin America be virtually scrapped.

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The action is bound to have international reverberations—particularly in South America, where President Nixon has tied the success of his policy for the continent to operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, and in Asia, where the United States has been exhorting the nations, particularly Japan, to assume a larger share of economic development costs.

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At the insistence of Sen. Gore, who has blocked a vote on the measure every time it came up over the last month, the Senate cut out all funds for the Asian bank and slashed contributions to the Latin American bank to a mere \$100 million. The chamber then passed the bill by voice vote.

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There was no joy at the Treasury Department. Under Secretary Charles E. Walker vehemently denied what he said were claims by Sen. Gore that the amended version represented a compromise with the White House.

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Court Expels 4 Defendants In Tate Trial

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The four defendants in the Sharon Tate murder trial were removed from the courtroom today after the youngest of them, 21-year-old Leslie Van Houten, struggled with a bailiff and slapped him.

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The trial, now in its seventh month, was resumed after a two-week break caused by the disappearance of Miss Van Houten's lawyer, Ronald Hughes. Judge Charles Older had just asked the court-appointed replacement, Maxwell Keith, to speak when Miss Van Houten rose and tried to dismiss him.

The trial, now in its seventh month, was resumed after a two-week break caused by the disappearance of Miss Van Houten's lawyer, Ronald Hughes. Judge Charles Older had just asked the court-appointed replacement, Maxwell Keith, to speak when Miss Van Houten rose and tried to dismiss him.

She said she wished to replace Mr. Keith with a woman lawyer, Mary Felder. When the judge refused, she started shouting. Judge Older ordered two women police officers to sit her down and a male bailiff joined them. A loud slapping sound rang out as the struggling Miss Van Houten struck the bailiff on the arm. The judge warned the three girl defendants if there was any more disturbance, he would have them put out of court.

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Mr. Rivers, 65-year-old chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, underwent surgery Dec. 11 to replace a faulty heart valve with a plastic one. Last night the hospital said it would stop issuing daily reports on his condition "because his recovery process has followed a consistently normal pattern for several days."

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A short time after the statement was issued, the spokesman said, Mr. Rivers' heart stopped beating. "Fortunately," the spokesman said, "a resident physician was just a few feet away and resuscitative measures were begun promptly."

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White House Sees No Threat In Red Navy Moves Near Cuba

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The White House said today it did not see any threat to national security from Russian naval moves in the Caribbean, but it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

The White House said today it did not see any threat to national security from Russian naval moves in the Caribbean, but it was watching Soviet submarine activity around Cuba very closely.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said the President expected that the Russians would abide by the U.S.-Soviet agreement of 1963, in which Moscow pledged not to deploy offensive missiles in Cuba.

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Mr. Ziegler, answering reporters' questions, said that no judgment had yet been made on whether the Soviet Union was building a submarine base at Cienfuegos, in Cuba, to service its nuclear submarines in the Caribbean.

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"We are following the developments in and around Cuba very closely," he said.

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Referring to a statement from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, last October, that the understanding over Cuba included a ban against building a submarine base for the Soviet Navy, Mr. Ziegler said, "We expect they (the Soviet Union) will abide by both the letter and the spirit of this understanding."

Referring to a statement from Tass, the official Soviet news agency, last October, that the understanding over Cuba included a ban against building a submarine base for the Soviet Navy, Mr. Ziegler said, "We expect they (the Soviet Union) will abide by both the letter and the spirit of this understanding."

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While declining to state categorically that the base is in violation of the agreement of 1962 or the later verbal understandings.

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He said that if it is true that the base is finished or nearly finished, it is not in the best interest of U.S. defense and security.

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House Told of Peril
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Rep. Rogers, D., Fla., said: "This new information comes just shortly after the administration has denied that such a base was being built and said that the activity in Cuba was in line with our agreements of 1962 and verbal agreements that the administration has made within the past six months."

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Conference Action Is Sought Senate Pares Billion in Foreign Aid

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The Senate finally ended a filibuster yesterday—by lame-duck Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn.—by capitulating to his demand that American contributions for "soft loans" in Asia and Latin America be virtually scrapped.

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The action is bound to have international reverberations—particularly in South America, where President Nixon has tied the success of his policy for the continent to operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, and in Asia, where the United States has been exhorting the nations, particularly Japan, to assume a larger share of economic development costs.

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White House Sees No Threat In Red Navy Moves Near Cuba

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Mr. Ziegler,

Poland's Revolution

For the second time since the Iron Curtain went up along its western frontier, Poland has experienced a revolution. The first proved a great disappointment. But at least the Polish people, by violent demonstrations, have twice been able to force changes in at least one high stratum of their government.

The first occasion was the rioting in Poznan that brought Wladyslaw Gomulka to power in October, 1956, and for a while cast the illusion of an autumnal spring over Communist Poland. But with the years, the nationalist and liberal surge that uplifted Gomulka subsided. The Soviet repressions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia played their part; perhaps Gomulka himself was converted to more rigid ideological ways. In any event, the brief spring was followed, not by a rich summer, but a long, cold winter.

Unfortunately for Gomulka, the chill was not in the spirit of nationalism and liberalism alone, but in the harsh facts of economics. Poland's lag in bringing the substantial goods of food, clothing and shelter to its people induced the second uprising, more violent than the first; and with the Soviet policy of intervention clearly defined, and hanging like a dark shadow over the land. So Gomulka was taken seriously ill; his troubles proved catching for a number of his close associates, and Edward Gierk is the present first secretary of the ruling party.

Naturally, the Warsaw-watchers have ample food for speculation in analyzing the change in government in Poland, and its probable effects in such places as Moscow—and Bonn. Gomulka's great diplomatic triumph in winning West German recognition of Poland's postwar boundaries has been jeopardized—not because Gierk is necessarily opposed to it, but because there will be an almost inevitable delay in ratification; Bonn's ruling coalition is not all that strong, and Poland's troubles may bring second thoughts to a number of Germans. As for Moscow, the Kremlin's assessment of events in Poland remains a mystery, but there does not, at the moment, seem to be any overt cause for intervention.

But the precedent of dramatic alterations in the party structure, caused by external pressures applied by the people, in what both Mr. Gierk and the Communist leadership in other countries concede to be justified resentment of plain bad management, is an important fact. The outbreaks in the ports were neither inspired nor encouraged, so far as any evidence now indicates, by any portion of the leadership. It is neither a Dubcek affair nor a cultural revolution on the Maoist pattern. It came directly from the people—and the people have won something—what, is far from clear—in the process. Poland is an omen—one that deserves the close attention it will assuredly win in every Communist capital.

Unsnarling the Cambodia Aid Tangle

It is difficult, indeed misleading and artificial, to separate the way the Senate has been conducting its business from the specific nature of its business, and nowhere more so than in respect to its deliberations on military aid to Cambodia. Perplexed as many Americans may be as to just what the Senate has done, we have considerable sympathy for those foreigners—in Phnom Penh, Saigon, Hanoi and elsewhere—who are faced with the task of determining what the Senate's actions mean to them. If diplomats, who count themselves experts at this sort of thing, often mistake each other's "signals," think of how foreign governments may read the words and deeds of American legislators. The potentialities for a misreading should be apparent to anyone who casts even a casual glance at the Senate's debate on whether its voting of \$255 million in aid to Cambodia constitutes a "commitment" or not.

Granted that a certain amount of ambiguity is inherent in the purpose of American policy and in the nature of the domestic political setting of that policy, the Senate still should have been able to speak with a clearer voice. For the lapse, we place the chief responsibility on Mr. Fulbright. His guiding concept, as we understand it (and respect it), is that the Senate must assert its constitutional duty to approve foreign commitments. Yet that is precisely what the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee failed to do. Quite typical was his pettish charge that "approval of this money is equivalent to a treaty"; he should have been asserting exactly the opposite and attempting to nail down the administration tightly to that other interpretation. And having received from two of his own staff members a very balanced and perceptive report on Cambodia, "for the record," he let it wither unheeded on the vine. No amount of later-day complaining that the President has stolen the Senate's powers will obscure Mr. Fulbright's inadequate pursuit of the "chief."

Fortunately, Senators Church and Cooper were there to do the essential work of tacking on to the aid money provisions banning use of American ground forces or military advisers in Cambodia. Fairly, Mr. Church saluted his own handiwork as a successful—if belated—application of control on the executive. Secretary of State Rogers' letter late Saturday, in which he said "the administration's program, policies and intentions in Cambodia in no way conflict" with the Cooper-Church language, was a welcome—if even more belated—acknowledgment of an administration position that should have been made explicit months ago.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Fulbright declared that to vote the funds would be to endorse "enlargement of the war," but this is an arch misreading. Voting the funds means providing the means for Cambodia to continue the policies—such as closing down Sihanoukville and keeping heat on the sanctuaries along the Vietnam—Cambodia border—that are integral to Vietnamization in Vietnam. Can it be that Mr. Fulbright wants to see full restored use of the port and sanctuaries? Of course not. Rather, we suspect that he did not think the matter through.

Some Cambodians have "inferred" the staff report to Mr. Fulbright stated, that the American aid program constitutes a commitment to them. Their inference is probably unavoidable but it is essential that Americans not contribute to or reinforce it. It was the Cambodians, faced with what they believe to be an invasion by foreigners (North Vietnamese), who came to the United States for aid. Washington had its own reasons to offer help—in order to get on with Vietnamization—and so a deal was made. This is what the administration says, though not so inelegantly, and this is what it should be held to. The Senate, which controls the money, has the power to do precisely that. "Unwise" the aid may or may not be, as Senator Gravel charged. "Open-ended" it need not be, if the Senate will but do its job.

The language in the defense appropriations bill authorizing the President to take any action he wishes to promote withdrawal of United States forces from Southeast Asia, and to retrieve American POWs, was mischievous, provocative and unnecessary. It should have been stricken long before the Rogers letter of Saturday broke the logjam of which it was a central part. The thrust of any Senate language on Cambodia and Vietnam ought to be to define and circumscribe executive actions and thereby to share responsibility for them within the limits set. It is irresponsible to write blank checks for the President, which in any case he could write and spend for himself if he were so minded—if he were so foolishly and arrogantly minded, that is.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Princes and Paupers

[India's] princes have become symbols of inequality and unjust pockets of wealth which contrast, to India's disadvantage, with poverty and famine. Can Mrs. Gandhi claim to be progressive and continue to rely on the support of the Communist and left-wing parties with the princes still around? Should she go to the country to renew her socialist mandate?

It would be ill-advised to stir up emotions too much over this issue. It would not make a good primary topic for an election

while the problems of law and order, West Bengal, land reform, and president's rule in the provinces are still of moment.

It would be better if [the princes] disappeared not under the emotional spotlight of an election. These are not due until the spring of 1972, and in spite of some closing of ranks on both sides of Parliament, Mrs. Gandhi has sufficient support to sustain most challenges. It is best that Mrs. Gandhi should have another go at them later—when the present fuses has died down.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1895

LONDON.—In an interview, the Right Hon. Henry Asquith, ex-British Home Secretary, said: "I think that a war between England and the United States is a thing that nobody can conceive. We have rights in a certain division of territory forming the frontier of the Republic of Venezuela. Why should the United States concern themselves in it? The crisis is serious at the present, but I do not doubt that it is simply a passing one."

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1920

LONDON.—Despatches from Dublin say that it looks as if the Government is doing all it can to bring peace to Ireland, particularly as it is reported that General Tudor, who is in command of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, has been granted indefinite leave of absence. If General Tudor leaves, tactics will change, and with General Macready's order posted, the Irish will have every chance to take steps toward peace.



The Other Eden

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The British government has just started a new statistical publication with a distinctive aim. Called Social Trends, it is designed to throw more light than the usual figures of production, earnings and the like on the changing nature of British society.

Many of us think of statistics as the even more dismal scientific sister of economics. But in its 180 pages of tables and pink charts, Social Trends produces some odd and illuminating facts.

As late as 1961, we learn, 33 percent of British babies were born at home rather than in a hospital. By 1969 the figure had dropped to 15 percent.

In 1951, only 1.5 million Britons took holidays abroad. By 1969 the number was nearly 6 million.

Television is the main leisure activity. Both men and women spend, on average, 33 percent of their free time at the screen. When couples have children, their viewing time jumps by half—to get away from the kids or to join them? The least viewing is done by single people between 19 and 30. Children under 15 do the most: about 22 hours a week now.

Professor at LSE

Social Trends is the brainchild of Claus Moser, a professor on leave from the London School of Economics who is director of Britain's Central Statistical Office. Moser is a living refutation of the concept of statisticians as a dry lot. He is a civilized man, and he has a civilized vision in mind here.

Ultimately, Moser would like to be able to measure that indefinable, the quality of life. He wants to throw some light on the factors other than money—ones usually felt, not articulated—that make one society happier than another.

The cliché that money isn't everything has become harshly meaningful in the modern industrial state. We all know that rising personal income will not improve our life if the environment and the social structure are decaying around us. What good is a rich life in New York if the air is acrid, the transportation system falls and it is not safe to walk out at night?

Britain is a particularly interesting place to make the attempt at measuring non-monetary elements of social satisfaction, for this country somehow appeals to Americans and Europeans despite relatively less prosperity. In income per capita, Britain has slumped in the last decade from third highest in Europe to near the bottom; but most people still seem to feel that it is a good place to live.

Occasional Threads

Moser recognizes that he cannot really say why; his figures are still scattered and unsophisticated. But there are threads here and there in Social Trends that suggest some reasons for Britain's relative contentment.

In the last two decades the number of children in schools has gone up from 6.9 to 9.4 million. But despite that sharp increase, and the chronic budgetary pressure, the government has managed to reduce the number of pupils per teacher in state schools—from 30 to under 28 on average in primary schools, and from 31 to 18 in secondary.

has risen by about 9 percent in two decades, and the annual capital investment in the public sector by 35 percent. The social services' share of GNP has gone up by a third.

But none of this touches on what some visitors to Britain come to feel is the secret of this country's comparative social peace: Despite all the advertised bloody-mindedness of unions, Britons give relatively greater weight than most other people to non-money aspects—life—peace, stability, independence and so on. They expend less nervous energy than Americans on the fact that a neighbor or colleague has more material possessions.

In looking for reasons, one might guess that income distribution would be more egalitarian here than in the U.S.—that the gap between rich and poor would be smaller. It is according to a complicated table in Social Trends, but only marginally so.

Health Service Advantage

The comparative British calm about money may reflect the fact that security is more assured here. If Moser can work up a table to measure medical anxieties, for example, he will surely show the British with their health service having an immense psychological advantage over the anachronistic American system of free-enterprise doctors and fearful patients.

In the end, a society's attitude toward the relative claims of contentment and contentment may be self-reinforcing.

The other day, for example, the British government rejected a plea to increase the maximum length of trucks here from 35 to 44 feet. Economy was on the side of the trucks: Continental loads were the larger size, and efficiency would be greater. But the public made clear its feeling that the cost in noise and fumes and intrusion on

Letters

The 51st State

All of your American readers here were more than pleased at the article by Mary Blume (Nov. 27) concerning Mr. Fisher and his projected efforts. It is only too true, as Miss Blume writes, that we Americans reading abroad are being discriminated against as regards taxes and Medicare specifically.

Your readers should know, furthermore, that as regards absentee voting, there has been an active, intense effort to rectify the situation. The Ex-Patriate Committee on Absentee Voting has been following this problem closely, is continuing to do so, and will be glad to inform all interested parties. Contacts should be made by your readers through their local Democratic or Republican organizations.

As regards Medicare, the American Hospital in Paris is negotiating both with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and with friends in Congress, to obtain listing. As you know, the providing of Medicare by the American Hospital in Paris requires a change in the law, and readers can be of help by writing their former congressmen and senators, enlisting their assistance. On all matters such as the above, and many others, readers needing information or assistance can also contact the European Republican Committee, 9 Rue Quentin Saubert, Paris 8.

H. W. EMMERT.

the English village was too high. And so the government—a Conservative government—concluded that some things were more important than money in deciding what makes life worth living.

Lagos, Nigeria.—The managers of black Africa's most sophisticated economy are betting that Nigeria's potential riches can pull this country back together now that the civil war against the Biafran rebels has ended.

Money is the key ingredient in Nigeria's drive to unify this sprawling country, a federal system partly modeled on the American plan. Nigeria's top economists spelled out their views a few weeks ago when they unveiled what may become the most important economic development plan in Africa's brief independent history.

Most tropical African countries have lengthy and detailed development plans. But few of them are anything more than catalogues of hopes or dreams that fall to consider meager resources or short-comings in the infrastructure.

The Nigerian plan for the 1970-74 period is more than that. It is a judicious mixture of hard-headed economic pragmatism and nationalistic sloganeering. It is also something of a political blueprint. With an eye on the promise of the military government, which came to power in a 1966 coup, to return power to the civilians, a strong central government divides the country's revenues among its 12 states.

States Drag Feet

But there is reluctance in some states to give up traditional local control of budgets.

"I think they have put the cart before the horse," says Sam G. Ikoku, economic development commissioner for the East Central State, the heart of former Biafra. "They want a degree of centralization that is far in advance of the constitutional development in this country."

Still, Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa (60 million), also boasts the strongest economy. A well-balanced agriculture grows enough to feed the country and earn foreign exchange from world purchases of cocoa, palm products and some rubber. Consumer goods industries, aided by tough import restrictions that continue, flourish during the war.

Nigeria's economy now is running on oil. The country became one of the world's top ten petroleum producers earlier this year, rolling out 1.3 million barrels a day.

Foreign investors were disquieted by attacks on "neo-colonialism" and other highly nationalistic slogans in the economic development plan, which was interpreted in some early news reports as a threat to nationalize the strategic petroleum industry within four years. A careful reading of the plan and interviews with half a dozen persons instrumental in writing it do not support such an interpretation. But it is clear that Nigeria is determined sharply to increase government participation in the economy, especially in petroleum, during the coming decade.

The immediate pressure the plan puts on foreign companies operating here is to hire more Nigerians, especially in executive

In Vietnam's Delta

Clearing and Cooler

By Joseph Alsop

BEN TRE, South Vietnam.—If you remember the rather recent past, and also take the trouble to go district-hopping in South Vietnam nowadays, what you see and hear makes your eyes pop with astonishment. Here are a few samples from an overflowing collection:

In Long An Province, the proudest unit in Hanoi's army, the 1st North Vietnamese Regiment, which took the surrender at Dien Bien Phu, has reached the end of the road. After the invasion of the Cambodian sanctuaries, the replacement flow from Hanoi dried up. The ragged remnants of the 1st are now merged with other enemy remnants, and the regiment has become an empty number on the roster.

In this same province, only a year ago, they still numbered the Viet Cong-controlled hamlets in scores. A brigade of the U.S. 8th Division, plus two full regiments of the South Vietnamese Army, were needed to support the task of pacification. Today, however, Long An has no Viet Cong-controlled hamlets. It has almost no "contested" hamlets, among many hundreds. No regular troops, either American or South Vietnamese, now remain in the province. But the little units of the regional and popular (militia) forces are busily continuing to grind down what remains of the enemy in Long An.

In the Muck

In the U Minh Forest, in the delta, no government forces used to attempt any serious penetration. This huge, swampy Viet Cong base area was simply too strong and too well defended. But here, on a bright morning, are the wily little troops of the South Vietnamese 21st Division, busily building themselves a fire-base in the muck by a river bank.

Two regiments of the 21st are now working in the U Minh Forest, meeting little opposition but finding huge caches of arms and every kind of strong fortification. Other fire-bases are being built. One regiment will stay behind until the U Minh Forest is under safe government control.

Nor is this the end of the story. Today there are South Vietnamese troops on the grim summits of the Seven Mountains. That dire waste, Base Area 470, is already half controlled. The overlord of the U.S. civilian effort in the delta, the

brilliant John Paul Vann, m. confident prediction:

"In six months, for the time in over a quarter century, enemy will not have a major base area in the delta."

Yet again, in Kien Hoa Province where the Communist movement began in South Vietnam, it is possible to spend a tranquil in the pretty village that is the enemy's delta-show where the VC equivalent of 1 ton Cemetery is also located. Kien Hoa, in fact, the greatest, and most ancient holds in the countryside as being cracked wide open.

There is much still to do. That all the burden is being by units of the South Viet Army and the regional and forces, this province today the way that Long An loc year ago. But here, too, Vann, who is not noted for optimism, makes a startling cast: "In another six months Hoa Province will be just like An Province today."

To those who do not know past in Vietnam, all this may seem meaningless or petty. But to with knowledge, all this is in the situation in Vietnam, in enemy forces that had seemed impregnable are now attacked with such rapid, that it has begun to be re as commonplace.

That does not mean the long, hard struggle here is The Vietnamese Communist a tenacity and courage, a res in defeat, that modern Arm ought to say. But these seen and heard and they like them, certainly mean in struggle has entered a re new, vastly more hopeful ph

The International Herald burs welcomes letters readers. Short letters ha better chance of being pub ed. All letters are subje condensation for space rea Anonymous letters will not considered for publication. I ers may request that letters be signed only initials, but preference us given to those full signa having the writer's co address.

Getting Nigeria Going

By Jim Hoagland

and policy-making roles that, the Nigerians claim, are filled almost entirely now by Europeans and Americans. All industries, including the petroleum giants, will be required to submit five to seven-year "Nigerianization" plans that will be followed up by the government, says Philip Asiodu, top civil servant in the Nigerian Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Possible Wedge

He suggested that the Nigerians could be a wedge for the government's determination to gain some control over private companies. If a firm involved in highly technical work, such as petroleum production, could not meet its quota of new Nigerian employees, it would be "encouraged" to sell as much as 35 percent of its shares to the government or Nigerian businessmen as compensation, Mr. Asiodu indicated.

The approximately \$250 million in oil revenue Nigeria earned this year will propel the bid to centralize spending and political control under the federal government. This would be a significant reversal of trends for Nigeria. At independence in 1960, Nigeria was divided into 16 states, largely autonomous regions that had their own parliaments, police forces, universities and budgets based primarily on locally produced revenues.

The regions competed intensely for new industries, resulting in wasteful duplication and bitterness. They also battled for political control. The rivalry was paramount, regional autonomy was paramount, and national unity a distant third. These factors helped create the new nation of Biafra.

A 12-state structure has re the regional setup, partly a theory that the smaller unit create fewer problems for control, because the federal management reduces the re power base of Nigeria's largest tribes.

But some Nigerians fear the new structure will do more than replace big units with 12 smaller ones, ready trade missions from states have visited foreign tries trying to drum up ne industries, despite the federal government's demands for centralization of such projects. Indication that the Nigerian are, however, taking this more seriously than usual Africa came when the two government bodies in Nigeri Supreme Military Council at Federal Executive Council, d ated over the plan for a of 15 days before its Nov release.

"We thought we would through in about four or days," an official of the Economic Planning Ministry recently. "But they [re leaders] really went into it."

"All the central government in producing our last development plan was to together the plans of the r and call it Nigeria's plan," S. A. Fafunwa, a planning of "It was different this time."

A foreign economic expert has studied the plan in sh but concedes it is "fairly re Unlike most African countries, says, 'Nigeria has the mor accomplish just about ever. They can accomplish. The problem will be a lack of ment skills. That is wher plan will fall short."

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time Allied Chiefs Feared rotation With Russia

Dec. 21 (AP)—Ten days after the military chiefs of the combined Chiefs of Staff made public today in London and Washington. A total of 100,000 documents were made public.

Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, British chief of staff, told Gen. Marshall he had been thinking along similar lines. However, he said, Edward Beneš of Czechoslovakia did not think the Russians would try to sweep over Europe immediately, and that Russia would be bled so badly by the war that it would need a few years to get its economy going again.

Gen. Marshall commented in a meeting of the chiefs of staff that Russia was turning an "increasingly hostile eye on the capitalist world." The Russians, he said, were becoming increasingly contemptuous of the Western allies.

Although minutes of the meeting did not give the background, apparently the Russian view stemmed from Allied refusal to invade Europe as soon as Moscow would have liked.

Gen. Marshall also foresaw the troubles that were later to plague the Western Allies in their relations with the Soviet Union over zones of occupation in Germany. He suggested that the planning officials of the combined chiefs of staff study this problem.

Allies Cautious
Early in the war the Allies began to treat Russia with some caution. The combined chiefs had technicians studying what weapons and information it could give Russia.

Allied military leaders themselves fought running battles over strategy in Europe.

Time after time the British sought to pull men and material out of the Pacific to strengthen the planned invasion of Europe but U.S. leaders stubbornly opposed this—and won.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, then chief of the U.S. Army Air Corps, grew so frustrated by U.S. bombing results from Britain to Europe that he threatened to stop the flow of bombers to Britain. Gen. Marshall backed him up.

In a long speech to the combined chiefs in December, 1943, Gen. Arnold said that U.S. planes in other areas put 60 to 70 percent of their available bombers into the air for operations. The percentage in Britain, he said, was only 50 percent.

Gen. Marshall agreed that unless U.S. bombers out of Britain came up to the results of U.S. daylight bombers around the world there was no need for any huge force in Britain.

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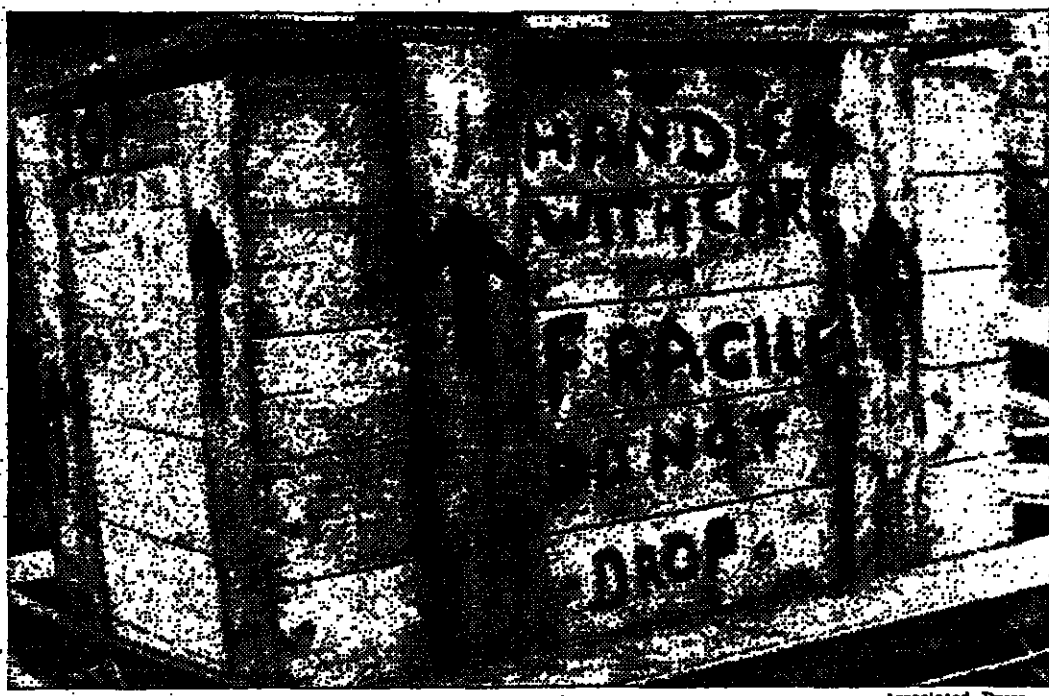
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FLYING COFFIN—The crate in which four youths attempted to fly from Australia to London. If left undiscovered, they would have died on the unheated cargo plane.

4 Foiled in Fly-by-Freight Crate Attempt

SYDNEY, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Security officers at Sydney's international airport today found four men—three Britons and an Australian—cramped in a crate ready to be flown to London.

They were discovered two hours before they were due to be loaded aboard a BOAC cargo jet.

Officials said they could not have survived the 12,500-mile journey in the unheated and unpressurized hold of the airplane.

Chief security officer Gordon Fraser said the men, wearing shorts and open-neck shirts, were squashed in each corner of the crate, which was only 54 inches long, 26 inches wide and 38 inches high.

He said airport employees became suspicious that the crate was carrying a live cargo—animal or human—when they heard noises. They threw a net over it before opening it with a crowbar.

"We were hit by a blast of hot, fetid air when the lid came off," Mr. Fraser said. "They were in a lather of sweat."

"There is no way they would have survived. They would have been unconscious before they were loaded aboard the plane," Mr. Fraser said. "They were already very distressed with the heat and did not have enough air when we took the lid off."

He said they had only one gallon of water between them inside the crate, which was lined with brown paper. They had a cut-down layonet to break out of the crate in an emergency.

Police said the men, and an accomplice who helped them, would appear in court tomorrow.

Police would not name the four men, but said they were between 18 and 24 years old. Cost of freighting the crate to London would have been \$352. A one-way tourist ticket to London is \$717.

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3d London Airport Plan Has Foes Raging

By Alfred Friendly
LONDON, Dec. 21 (WP).—After two years of study and eight million words of testimony from 160 witnesses, a high-level commission recommended last weekend the construction of London's third airport at what is generally considered the worst possible of all potential sites.

The commission, chaired by Lord Roskill, proposed among four possible choices, the picturesque village of Cuxington, in Buckinghamshire, about 60 miles northwest of the capital.

"Environmental disaster" was among the mildest of epithets that greeted the selection. The roar of protest that has ensued makes it almost a certainty that the recommendation, which is only advisory, will be rejected by the government.

The government's new Department of Environment is expected to make a final choice within about two months. The expectation is that it will choose a spot on the east coast about 60 miles from London, near the Thames estuary, uninvitingly named Foulness.

In fact, the new airport is built there to be in operation in 1980. It will entail a minimum of an hour's train ride—or more by car—from central London.

The necessity of building a third international airport near London has become inescapable, since hopes of avoiding it by adding new runways to Heathrow or Gatwick, the two existing fields, or by using vertical-takeoff planes, have been completely shattered.

Besides Cuxington, two other "inland" sites and Foulness were under consideration. The Roskill commission chose Cuxington apparently because it would be the least expensive and the closest—especially to Heathrow—the principal international field—so that passengers could make transfers with the least travel between terminals. The project is expected to cost at least \$1.92 billion.

Doubtless the choice of either of the two other "inland" sites would have provoked the same outrage as Cuxington has, and for the same reason: their construction would entail the ruin of more or less unspoiled English countryside, the bulldozing of several beautiful historical buildings and monuments, an assault on the quiet life and green surroundings of tens of thousands of residents, and the conversion of a semi-pastoral landscape into a grating industrial complex.

Protest Bonfires
An airport at Cuxington would ruin a good part of the lovely vale of Aylesbury and destroy one of the finest Norman churches in England.

Residents of Buckinghamshire have sworn to prevent location of the airport in their midst in some of that would have done credit to the defenders of Verdun. They burned some 60 protest bonfires on surrounding hills last night, tolled church bells and here and there hung Lord Roskill in effigy. Handbills were posted calling for the laying in of arms and ammunition and manufacture of Molotov cock-

tails. Nothing of the sort is likely to be done, but the agitation is illustrative of the mood.

Besides its distance from London, and even greater distance from Heathrow, an airport at Foulness would cost a quarter of a billion dollars more than the others to construct. The Roskill commission feared, additionally, that international airlines would resist using it, forcing British lines—which could be ordered to do so—to fly from the less desirable site.

But its creation would result in the minimal environmental insult and the least injury to residents. The area, reclaimed from the sea, is sparsely inhabited. The industrial building that would follow might, in fact, be of considerable economic advantage to an area where the present lack of it constitutes a bad industrial imbalance.

Rejection Is Likely
The Soviet leader demanded Israel's "unqualified compliance" with the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, "to settle the Middle East conflict."

"Let the Israeli extremists have no illusion that they will be able to get some price for their consent for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East," Mr. Kosygin said.

"Nobody asks from Israel and its imperialist patrons peace at any price," he said.

But Israel must learn, he added, that "independence and freedom cannot be bought or sold."

Mr. Sabry and others arrived in Moscow yesterday for eight days of negotiations.

An official communiqué issued by the Russian news agency, Tass, reaffirmed Soviet intentions to "strengthen" the two nations "cooperation," politically, economically and militarily.

Mr. Kosygin's speech indicated that Mr. Sabry's plea for military hardware has already been successful and that the remaining meetings would be devoted to less important questions.

Syria Announces Fighting in Irbid
BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Radio Damascus announced that fighting broke out anew between the Jordanian Army and guerrillas in the town of Irbid today.

"The fighting broke out this morning in the town's southern and western sectors. Machine guns and other weapons were used," the radio said.

It quoted travelers entering Syria from Jordan as the source of the report, but gave no other details on the fighting and made no mention of casualties.

Parley Fails, Italy Is Facing Power Strikes
ROME, Dec. 21 (AP).—The government failed in mediation efforts tonight to head off an electrical workers' strike that would expose Italy to power blackouts over this Christmas season.

Unions representing 120,000 employees of the nationalized and municipal electric power companies have scheduled a four-hour strike for tomorrow morning. They also suspended all overtime and on-call duty through and beyond Christmas and warned that this would be followed by "other forms of agitation."

Union officials said these could include "hunger" strikes.

After a three-hour meeting with Labor Ministry officials, union representatives said the government failed to give them "satisfactory assurances" about its goodwill to meet their demands.

The national power company, ENEL, appealed to customers to cut down use of electricity at a time when streets, store windows and private homes are glittering with Christmas lights.

The electric workers' strike was to protest against alleged government foot-dragging in putting into effect a new contract agreed upon months ago when workers won pay increases and other benefits. But ratification by the state is necessary because the power company is a public concern.

Obituaries Max Lincoln Schuster, 73, Publishing House Cofounder

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP).—Max Lincoln Schuster, 73, cofounder of the Simon and Schuster publishing house and one of the men who made paperback books into a multimillion-dollar industry, died yesterday.

Mr. Schuster had been semi-retired since he sold his interest in Simon and Schuster in 1966, but had been active in a publishing and editorial research partnership with his wife, the former Ray Haskell.

A sister and three stepdaughters also survive.

When he died in his sleep at his East Side home, he had been working on a new edition of the works of Montaigne.

Mr. Schuster, widely acclaimed as an editor, took pride in "A Treasury of the World's Great Literature," which he edited.

He was born in Austria of American parents and was brought to the United States when he was 6 weeks old. He was only 15 when he got a job as a copy boy on the old New York Evening World in 1913.

Later he attended Columbia University, serving while a student as Columbia correspondent for the old Boston Evening Transcript and United Press. He worked for United Press in Washington before serving during World War I in government posts, including the Liberty Loan campaigns.

In 1924, he founded Simon and Schuster with Richard L. Simon, who died in 1960. When Mr. Schuster sold his interest in the publishing house to Leon Shimkin, the reported price was \$2 million.

Pocket Books Inc., which had been founded by Mr. Simon, Mr. Schuster, Mr. Shimkin and Robert Segal, later became a division of Simon and Schuster.

Edward Joseph Mowery
NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Edward Joseph Mowery, 64, a newspaperman who won a Pulitzer Prize for local reporting in 1953, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, at his home in Forest Hills, Queens, N.Y.

Mr. Mowery, while a reporter on the New York World-Telegram and The Sun, received the award for his seven-year investigation and reporting of the facts that led to the clearing in 1953 of Louis Hoffa, a Brooklyn clerk who was convicted in 1941 of murder in a barroom holdup he had not committed.

George Napoleon (Nap) Rucker
ALPHARETTA, Ga., Dec. 21 (NYT).—George Napoleon (Nap) Rucker, 86, a tough left-handed pitcher who compiled a National League won-lost record of 135-136, died at his home here Saturday.

Mr. Rucker, born Sept. 30, 1884, in Crabapple, Ga., made his major league debut with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1907 and stayed in the majors until 1916. On Sept. 5, 1908, he pitched a perfect game against Boston and he held the opposition to six hits or less in 166 games during his career.

Miles Mark Fisher
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The Rev. Dr. Miles Mark Fisher, 71, an authority on Negro churches and pastor emeritus of the White Rock Baptist Church in Durham, N.C., died today in Richmond, Va.

In 1953, the American Historical Association published his major book, "Negro Slave Songs in the United States." Dr. Fisher served on the faculty of the Shaw University School of Religion in Raleigh, N.C., for more than 30 years.

Egyptian Sentenced In Cairo for Hijack Try
CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP).—Egypt's Supreme Security Court today found an Egyptian citizen, Sief Salem, guilty of hijacking a United Arab Airlines plane and sentenced him to ten years imprisonment with hard labor.

Mr. Salem had attempted in September to hijack the passenger plane to Saudi Arabia after it took off from Luxor airport in upper Egypt. Mr. Salem was arrested by the crewmen.

Indians in U.S. Protest Exhibit Of Burial Relics

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Protesting what they called the "sacriligious display" of their ancestors' bones, 100 young Indians confronted the director of the Southwest Museum in Highland Park here yesterday and solicited a promise to remove three of the exhibits.

Darryl Wilson, 30, a full-blooded Pit River Indian, said the problem was over an exhibit of Indian burial display which included human bones, a medicine bag and a Cheyenne scalp. He said all the items were sacred and meant to remain in their "only resting place—mother earth."

While some of the demonstrators locked themselves in the auditorium of the museum, others paraded in front of the building with signs saying "dig up your own dead" and "Indian power."

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Cited in 2d Beheading

3 Charged in Hara-Kiri Deaths Of Japanese Author, Disciple

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A time-honored Japanese rite—kai-shaku, slashing off the head of a friend who has committed hara-kiri—will be judged tomorrow in this country, modern Westerners inspired criminal code for the first time when three of Yukio Mishima's followers are brought to trial early next year.

The Tokyo district prosecutor's office has indicted Masayoshi Koga, Hiroyasu Koga and Masahiro Ogawa on charges of killing by request, illegal confinement with injury, violence, assault and battery and coercion.

On Nov. 25, Mr. Mishima, the celebrated author, and four of his followers, all members of his private army, the Shield Society, occupied the office of Lt. Gen. Kanetoshi Mashita, commander of the Eastern Self-Defense Force Command in Tokyo, tied up Gen. Mashita, drove out his aides when they tried to rescue him, and forced the general to order self-defense force soldiers to gather in the plaza below.

Mr. Mishima stepped onto the balcony outside the general's office and harangued the troops on the need of returning the backing to old traditions. He was roundly booed and heckled. He returned to the office, squatted on the floor, stripped off his coat and plunged a dagger into his abdomen. His chief follower, Masakatsu Morita, stood behind him and slashed off his head with a sword.

Followers Beheaded
Mr. Morita in turn sat down and pierced his abdomen with a dagger, after which Hiroyasu Koga beheaded him with the same sword.

These actions—none of which, police sources say, are essentially disputed by the three surviving members of the group—form the basis of the charges the prosecutor's office has now filed. Neither Mr. Mishima nor Mr. Morita would have died had each not been beheaded, according to a coroner's report, although in Mr. Mishima's case the incision in the abdomen was several inches deep.

Since Mr. Morita is dead, there can be no legal proceedings in his case. But the prosecutors say, Mr. Koga, who beheaded Mr. Morita, is guilty of killing by request.

The other two men are equally guilty, the prosecutors contend, because they were part of Mr. Mishima's plot from the beginning and agreed to every detail, including the ritual beheadings.

The penalty for killing by request ranges from six months' to seven years' imprisonment. It is

far lighter than the penalty for murder, which ranges from three years to capital punishment. The prosecutors say that they decided to indict the trio on the lighter charge because they have proof that Mr. Mishima requested the beheadings.

General Resigns
Gen. Mashita, who witnessed the two suicides while bound in his chair, resigned Friday as commander of the eastern force. The general, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Mishima and who welcomed him as a visitor to the office, said that he was assuming responsibility for "disturbing the public and causing public misunderstanding of the self-defense force."

Interrogation of the three surviving members of Mr. Mishima's group has shown that originally the writer hoped to carry out a coup d'état by seizing the eastern command, inciting troops to rise and marching on the Diet (parliament) to force a change of government.

Foreign Legion Leaves Chad to Return to France

PORT LAMY, Chad, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The last 400 French Foreign Legion troops stationed outside France left last night for home after helping repress insurgents in Chad, thus closing another chapter in the Legion's history.

The marching of the legionnaires in their traditional white kepis to homeward-bound aircraft did not mean the end of French involvement in Chad's rebellion. Two thousand regular French soldiers remained in this African nation and they were reinforced recently by the arrival of 14 Sikorski H-34 helicopters from France to replace equipment damaged recently in operations.

The 400 legionnaires were the last of 1,500 dispatched by France to Chad to aid the embattled government of President Francois Tombalbaye in the spring of 1969. France has been withdrawing its combat forces gradually this year, leaving French military advisers until the Chad Army can defend the regime alone.

The first contingent of legionnaires left Chad last April. The days of the Legion had seemed numbered when its desert fords were abandoned in Algeria; after 73 years, when Algeria gained independence in 1962.

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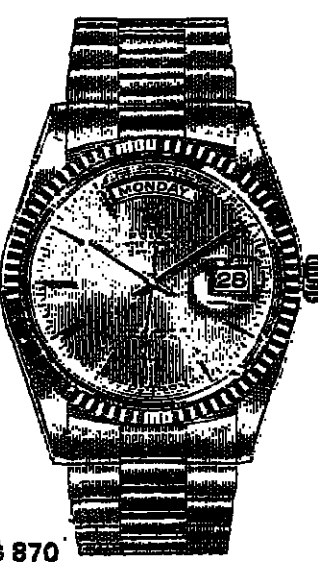
one for Christmas
I, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—
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NEW YORK - CANNES - DEAUVILLE - MONTE-CARLO

PARIS THEATER— Superb Productions By La Mama Troupe

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Dec. 21.—The La Mama troupe from New York has arrived for a three-week engagement at the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier; anyone interested in modern theater will want to see the group.

The opening program is composed of Yeats's "The Only Jealousy of Emer" and Stravinsky's "Renard."

The Yeats play, its subject drawn from Irish mythology, was written in 1919 when the poet came under the influence of the Japanese No theater. It is a ritualistic version of Emer's renunciation of Cuchulainn, a solitary act of sacrifice which is unknown to her husband, a theme recalling "Alceste" and the ambiguous temptation offered him on his resurrection from the dead by Fand, the woman of Sidhe.

In oratorio form, its thundering language is recited by Muriel Gohann as Emer, by William Finley as Cuchulainn and by the others to imposing theatrical effect. With the music of Barbara Benary, in a staging by John Braswell and Wilford Leach, the production casts the eerie spell of the ancient legend. There is splendor and power in the use of voices and in the majestic movement of the mise-en-scène. As theater it is superb.

"Renard," a grotesque fable of the out-forsaking of a fox by a vainglorious chancier, abetted by two barnyard companions, a rat and a goat, displays other talents of the company. There is tap dancing and some robust humor in this ironic version of a nursery tale. It could be abbreviated to advantage, but it is very engaging.

La Mama has a curious history. It was founded in 1961, by Ellen Stewart (who is accompanying the players on their European tour). Miss Stewart, a tall, friendly lady of contagious energy, was born in Louisiana. Coming to New York, she was employed as a salesgirl at Saks-Fifth Avenue and rose to become one of that shop's foremost fashion designers. Her brother, Fred Lights, was a fledgling dramatist. When his first play was rejected for Broadway production, Miss Stewart, though knowing little of the theater at that time, decided this should be remedied.

She invested her savings in a theatrical enterprise, taking over a tiny cellar of a Greenwich Village café. These premises had room for only 25



**BAL
VERSAILLES**
Jean Desprez
PARFUMER
LE PARFUM DU JOUR

Parfum - Parfum de toilette
Eau de Cologne - Soap
Bath oil

Scene from
Yeats's
"The Only
Jealousy of Emer"
performed by
La Mama
Troupe
from New York.

spectators and the actors, playing on a bare stage not much larger than a double bed, had to make their entrances and exits from and to the stairway to the street or the adjacent toilets. The initial program included a dramatization of Tennessee Williams's short story "One Arm," and the works of unknown playwrights.

Miss Stewart and her players presented Genet, Beckett, and Ionesco, but more important, they gave Sam Shepard, Morgan Terry, Jean-Claude Van Itallie, Leonard Melfi, Rochelle Owen, Paul Foster and Tom O'Horan their first hearings. "Putz" by Owen proved an enormous success as did Van Itallie's "American Hurrah" and Foster's "Tom Paine," which will soon receive a French production at the Théâtre National Populaire at the Palais de Chaillot.

Ellen Stewart's search and discovery of new writers and new forms of theater have won La Mama an international reputation. The company has paid guest visits to London, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin and the Edinburgh festival. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have endowed it with a two-story building on Manhattan's Lower East Side. This contains two auditoriums, studios for music, dance and experiments in the technique of Oriental expression (Yoga and the Katha-

kal) and two rehearsal halls. Miss Stewart, an untiring worker, continues her fashion designing and reads some 20 scripts a week.

Theatrical production has enriched her life," she says. It has also enriched the lives of theater-lovers on both sides of the footlights. She has discovered, in ten years, more American playwrights than the Broadway producers collectively have in 40 seasons. The "La Mama" title of the endeavor speaks her maternal spirit. She is to her theater what Chekhov's "Sea Gull" was to Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theater, a spur to high attainment.

LONDON THEATER— 'Jezebel'—Worse Than Wicked

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It has not been a good year for musicals. The latest, "Isabel" at the Duchess Theatre, with a score by Galt MacDermot, the composer of "Hair," is, bluntly, a disaster, a depressing and even degrading experience. This, despite music that might, in other circumstances, be regarded as a notable success. Certainly, Mr. MacDermot has a gift for melody and jaunty rhythm that few of his contemporaries can rival.

After one preview, the official opening of the show, was delayed for three nights, during which time the leading lady left. I feel that everyone concerned should now go away for a longer period of time to work out what they want to do and decide whether it is worth doing.

To his credit, Mr. MacDermot has realized that "Hair" although it brought the musical kicking and screaming into the present day, was also a dead end. He has tried to go in a new direction: what that direction is would seem to be a secret known only to his collaborator, William Dumaresq, who wrote the play and the lyrics.

Based on a Grimm fairy tale of a fisherman and his ever-demanding wife, it is a bitter and misanthropic piece of work. Isabel hates children and is obsessed by her guilt at not wanting or aborting them. She is trapped in an experience that continually duplicates itself.

Mind Numbing

Mr. Dumaresq suggests this by an endlessly repetitious dialogue between her and the man (Carl Rigg), who represents every man in her promiscuous life. Never very gripping, even at first hearing, these set speeches soon numb the mind.

Thus, with no development of character to hold our interest, the success of the evening depends upon a chorus which comments by song and dance on the action. Except at extraordinary moments when the chorus sings dialogue that has been spoken a moment before, it could as well have stayed in from some other musical, so little relevance does it bear.

While the chorus does not provide any counterpoint, at least it is a welcome relief. The dancing is threadbare and unimaginative, but Maria Popkewicz has a fine song, "Sand," and Helen Chappell belts out a couple of songs as if she really cared.

Others seem to share my doubts. The new leading lady, Carole Hayman, is uncertain enough to resort to parody, playing Isabel with a persistently exaggerated whine. The scenes of (fully clothed) love-making between her and the man are among the ugliest episodes I've ever seen on any stage.

Perhaps the producers will take a tip from "Hair" which succeeded by jettisoning the plot and story-line and letting the music carry the message. Wisely, for it could have encouraged the wrong sort of audience participation, they have dropped one of the songs listed in the program. It was a number entitled "It Just Can't Be That Bad." It can. It was.

\$12.5 Million to Save Egyptian Temples

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (AP).—An international conference convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has signed a \$12.5 million agreement to salvage the 2,300-year-old temples of Philae.

Philae, an island in the Nile River, is threatened with obliteration as a result of the building of the Aswan High Dam. The conference was attended by the ambassadors of 28 nations contributing funds to the salvage operation.

Opening the conference, UNESCO director general René Maheu of France said: "Philae is part of the cultural heritage of ancient civilization and must be saved."

The United States is not contributing. It does not have diplomatic relations with Egypt. Philae, known as the pearl of Egypt, has eight temples, of pharaonic and Greco-Roman ages. It was sacred to the pharaohs and later to the Romans, who dedicated the monuments to the goddess Isis. The island has been subject to much erosion since the

Aswan Dam was built 60 years ago, but the Soviet-built high dam poses a more serious threat. Currents caused by it could wash the island away completely.

The four-year salvage plan includes the construction of a coffer dam to keep back the river waters while the temples are dismantled and transported rock by rock to the nearby island of Agilkia to be reassembled there.

The operation will be undertaken by an Italian firm in conjunction with the High Dam authorities.

MUSIC: Bernstein's Tribute to Beethoven

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—Few in the spirit world, it may be assumed, can be anticipating the advent of a new year more fervently than Ludwig van Beethoven. Poor Beethoven! In this bicentenary of his birth he has had to hear all of his greatest works—and some not so great—played again and again. There have been books, exhibitions, seminars, musicalological analyses, lectures, TV documentaries and at least one full-length moving picture, now showing at the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Topping all these demonstrations of admiration, veneration and affection, it seems hardly an exaggeration to say, is the Leonard Bernstein 90-minute TV spectacular broadcast here on Independent Television Saturday night and due for showing in the states by CBS-TV as soon as a sponsor can be found.

It is called simply, "Beethoven's Birthday, a Celebration in Vienna with Leonard Bern-



Leonard Bernstein.

stein," and was filmed last spring when Bernstein was in Vienna to conduct "Fidelio," the Ninth Symphony and the C-major Piano Concerto, the latter with the conductor doubling as soloist. The producer was ITV's Humphrey Burton, who also collaborated with Bernstein on the commentary.

Bernstein, it need hardly be added, is his own commentator. It's a production, all right, and it reminded me somehow, of one of the delightful articles Claude Debussy contributed to Paris journals around the turn of the century. Discussing the confidence with which various interpreters claim to have discovered the secret of Beethoven's tempos, he asked how they could be so sure. Had they received word from beyond?

"That," he observed, "would be a courtesy from the other world which would surprise me very much in Beethoven. It is his unhappy spirit wanders occasionally into a concert room, surely it returns to the realms where only the music of the spheres is heard. His noble ancestor, Bach, must say to him, with some severity: 'My little Ludwig, I see by your somewhat rumpled soul that you have again been in disrespectful places.'"

Not that there is anything disreputable about this Bernstein-Burton production, although Beethoven himself, for all his awareness of his own worth, would hardly agree that he was "the greatest composer who ever lived." He was far more aware of Bach, Handel, Haydn and Mozart. He was simply the greatest composer of his generation, and he knew it. So did just about everyone else. He might be embarrassed by all the close-up portraiture, and he certainly would not relish the psychoanalytic discussion of his physical and neurotic infirmities, although to one who cannot speak for him it seems perceptive, intelligent and articulate. But he would be moved by the sincerity and fervor of Bernstein's evangelism, and delighted by the devotion and excellence of the performance.

As an approach to the vexatious problem of presenting classical music on television, this production is one of the most successful I have seen. The use of bits from the Ninth Symphony as background music for the biographical first third is effective. A collage of rehearsal and actual performance episodes captures nicely the

essence of "Fidelio." Only the closing choral apothosis of the Ninth Symphony fails, afraid of a producer's reluctance to hold any camera angle for more than a few seconds. As always, where Leonard Bernstein is concerned, there are flirtations with high camp, notably the last descending passage of the concerto where he nearly winds up on the floor. His exegesis of "Fidelio" sometimes suggests a Milton: Cross stopping the action to tell us what it's all about. But one has to remember that this is a program addressed to millions rather than to the initiated thousands. And no one—not even Walter Damrosch—has ever talked to the millions more articulately or, for that matter, more intelligently than Leonard Bernstein.

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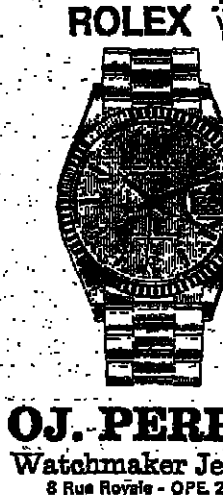
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NEWS AND NOTES

BP Feed Plants

British Petroleum plans to build two full-scale commercial plants to make petroleum protein animal feeds in Europe, involving an investment of about \$80 million. It is already producing petroleum protein on a small-scale commercial basis. The full-scale plants reportedly will be 100,000-ton-a-year capacity units in England and France. Production would begin by late 1972. Petroleum protein feed, which has a higher protein content than fishmeal, has been heralded by some scientists as a potential answer to the world's food supply problems.

Citroën Holding Set

A French holding company, Société de Participation et de Développement Industriel (Paredi), has been formed to control 53 percent of Citroën SA and its industrial subsidiaries. Paredi is capitalized at 494 million francs, 51 percent of which is held by C. G. Générale des Etablissements Michelin, and 49 percent by Fiat. The remaining 47 percent of Citroën shares are publicly held. The intention to form Paredi was announced two years ago when Fiat was authorized by France to acquire a 15 percent interest in the auto manufacturer. Fiat's stake later was increased to about 20 percent, while Michelin retained about 27 percent.

Payments in Surplus

Canada had a record surplus of \$488 million (Canadian) in its current accounts balance of payments during the third quarter of 1970. According to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics, the surplus for the first nine months was \$765 million, compared with a deficit of \$601 million for the like 1969 period.

Kennecott Write-Down

Kennecott Copper Corp., the largest U.S. producer of copper, has formally recognized the unprofitability of its molybdenum-producing subsidiary in Canada by announcing it would write down its investment in British Columbia Molybdenum Ltd. This resulted in an extraordinary, non-recurring charge against 1970 earnings of \$26 million, an amount equal to 75 cents a share. The company has reported nine-month earnings of \$4.79 a share.

New Goodyear Plant

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plans to build a \$13 million tire factory in Morocco. It will produce passenger, truck and tractor tires, as well as tubes. Both radial-ply and conventional tires will be manufactured. Production capacity will be 225,000 units a year at the outset.

Value-Added Tax, More Aid To States Under U.S. Study

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has under consideration a major innovation that would link a big jump in proposed revenue sharing grants to states and local governments with a new value-added tax. This would be the device whereby the President's present relatively modest revenue-sharing program could be made big enough to meet the needs of the states and cities. No decisions have yet been made.

A value-added tax, a sort of national sales tax, at a rate of only 2 percent could raise as much as \$10 billion. The value-added tax is increasingly regarded as the last practicable means of raising large amounts of revenue. A plan being advocated within the administration would involve a presidential proposal of a big revenue-sharing amount, linked to a value-added tax, but not included in his next budget as such. He would offer the idea to Congress, with the clear understanding that it could not be enacted in time to affect spending or receipts in the next fiscal year.

This would also be consistent with the administration's economic policy. In 1971 the aim is a policy of expansion, which calls for no tax increases, since tax increases reduce total demand, or spending. But by 1972 a small national sales tax might seem good economic medicine. The major objection to a value-added tax is that it tends to burden

the poor proportionately more than the rich. However, it is possible to exempt food, which would make the tax less regressive, though this would mean the need for a higher tax rate on everything else to produce the same revenue. The Treasury has been making exhaustive studies of the tax, and the White House has expressed an interest in it. Its chief attraction is its revenue-raising capacity—about \$5 billion for each percentage point of tax, assuming no exemptions. The President's original revenue-sharing proposal, made last year, called for an amount the first year of only \$500 million, gradually rising to about \$5 billion by 1975. Governors and mayors have been saying with increasing force that "this is not enough to meet their fiscal crisis."

Search for Oil Offshore Set In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government offered its continental shelf to the world petroleum market last week when President Nguyen Van Thieu approved a law giving offshore oil exploration rights to foreign petroleum companies. The bill, which was approved by the National Assembly, came in response to the seismic survey sponsored last year by ten U.S. oil companies that found the shallow virgin continental shelf surrounding southern Vietnam a "good oil risk."

"There is oil here, we can become a rich nation," one Vietnamese official said. "But if there is no oil here, it could take up to 15 years to find out, and meanwhile, all those companies would be spending their money in our country. I just don't think we can lose."

The government will get 125 percent of all oil deposits or the equivalent in U.S. dollars—if oil is found. The government will also take from the oil companies a tax on profit of between 45 and 55 percent of the remaining processed oil. Since the initial survey, six U.S., one Canadian and two Japanese petroleum companies have added their names to a list of those bidding for drilling rights. A meeting of all prospective foreign petroleum bidders has been set for February.

Bank Holding Co. Bill Is Ready for Signing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A bill authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to regulate one-bank holding companies is awaiting President Nixon's signature after final action by Congress over the weekend. The Senate passed the bill last week. The bill gives the Fed authority to require one-bank companies to divest their non-bank holdings if it finds the subsidiaries are not directly related to banking and are not in the public interest.

House Unit Hits Pennsy Investment

\$21 Million Lost In Illegal Project

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The financially troubled Penn Central railroad lost millions of dollars in an airlines venture that a congressman says represents "one of the saddest and at times most sordid" chapters in American business history. Rep. Wright Patman, D. Tex., made the comment yesterday in releasing a report by his House Banking Committee that showed Penn Central spent \$21 million to start a worldwide air service now worth \$2 million. The report says \$6 million was dumped into Executive Jet Aviation (EJA) in the last three years—when the railroad itself was facing bankruptcy and was under Civil Aeronautics Board orders to sell the subsidiary.

Supplied Women The report also includes testimony that EJA supplied women as dates for railroad officials in what appeared to be an effort to divert their attention from EJA's problems.

It said EJA's founder, retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Robert F. Lassiter, chronicled his friendships with a variety of women in "hundreds of colored photographic prints and transparencies... many of which show undraped women."

Penn Central currently is in reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act and is seeking federal help to continue operating.

Investments Continued

The report contends that Penn Central poured money into EJA for about five years, starting in 1964, despite continued EJA losses, doubts as to whether Penn Central could legally own stock in the company, and in the face of repeated recommendations that EJA's management be changed.

It assigns major responsibility for the EJA decisions to David Bevan, then chairman of the finance committee of the railroad. It says Mr. Bevan's actions in the face of EJA's deterioration might be linked "to the possibility that public revelation of certain personal activities might have been 'extremely embarrassing' to him." The report says the railroad intended to develop EJA into an extensive air service, with emphasis on air cargo. These plans, however, brought up the issue of Civil Aeronautics

House Unit Hits Pennsy Investment

rehabilitation of freight cars—has been transferred to a Liechtenstein account in the name of Fidel Goetz, a German national controlling several corporations in the principality. The report describes Mr. Goetz as the chief operative in an effort by EJA to acquire foreign air carriers.

The report says Mr. Goetz contended he lost more than \$4 million in these ventures and had been guaranteed by EJA against losses—and that he was able to effect the transfer from a Liechtenstein trust holding the loan proceeds on the basis that no disposition was made between EJA and Penn Central in his dealings.

Railroad trustees have demanded return of the \$4 million, the report says, but so far without success.



John C. Haley



Claude Girard

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Bank has named as senior vice-president John C. Haley, who will give up his Frankfurt base for London. He will serve as senior executive in the Orion banking group, a new banking venture of which Chase is one member.

Claude Girard has been appointed staff vice-president of flight operations—overseas by Trans World Airlines, succeeding W. L. Trimble in the Paris-based post. Mr. Trimble is retiring.

The newly created post of director of European operations for Benton & Bowles goes to Tom Hootson, who will be headquartered in Paris.

Hilton International has appointed David B. Walters regional director for Holland.

Matsushita Earns Less TOKYO, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said today that profit after tax fell 14 percent to 21.29 billion yen (\$59.1 million) for the six months ended Nov. 30. Sales, however, rose 4 percent to 376.93 billion yen (\$1.05 billion).

But insiders say that a showdown between the two groups for control of the company is inevitable and that the present situation cannot continue for long. A decision must be reached before the next regular shareholders' meeting in June, it is claimed.

First Serious Attack Opens On Swiss Banks' Secrecy

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A young Socialist legislator, who is anathema to the Swiss establishment, has opened the first serious parliamentary attack on the banks' banking secrecy laws. He condemned them on the ground that they permit government officials of developing countries to hide illicit fortunes in Swiss banks.

Jean Ziegler, a history professor and Geneva representative to the National Council, the lower house of parliament, says that he intends to step up his campaign as a result of the unexpected support he found last week for his attempt to prevent the imposition of higher penalties for certain violations of the secrecy laws.

Since the 1930s, everyone in Switzerland who is connected with the banking industry has been subject to a heavy fine, plus six months in jail for unauthorized disclosure of anything connected with banking transactions.

Higher Penalties However, a bill for the regulation of Swiss banks, which is now awaiting adoption in Bern, would subject members and staff of the Swiss Banking Commission, the federal regulatory agency, to the higher penalties provided by the Swiss Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Ziegler's proposal to delete this provision was defeated, 84 to 27, but he said in a telephone interview from Bern that he was greatly encouraged by the fact that nearly one-third of those voting had supported his amendment. The National Council has 200 members.

Prices Move Narrowly, Decline on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Memorex, the computer-equipment issue that plunged 23 3/4 points last week, ranked as the New York Stock Exchange's big swinger today with a gain of 7 1/4 to 62. But elsewhere, the market generally failed to produce any fireworks.

It was another session that reflected, in the words of one analyst, "year-end crosscurrents and consolidation." The Dow Jones industrial average eased 1.23 to 821.54.

Volume Slips

Volume on the NYSE slipped to 12.69 million shares from Friday's 14.36 million shares. The suspension in Memorex followed an announcement that financing arrangements had been completed for an affiliate that involved Memorex in a controversy over its accounting methods. A sharp downward revision in nine-month earnings led to the precipitous decline in the stock.

Japan Fund, second most actively-traded issue, was down 1/2 to 8 5/8. Federal National Mortgage Association fell 1 3/4 to 63 5/8 as the third most active issue. This reflected profit-taking after the recent sharp run-up—a result of the lower interest rates now prevailing.

Short Interest Totals

Following the close of trading, the Big Board said that short interest in mid-December totaled 17.98 million shares, representing a slight increase over figures for the previous month.

Wall Street observers attributed much of yesterday's strength in Memorex to short covering, or the purchase of shares by traders who formerly had sold borrowed stock. The aim of these sellers was to replace the shares—at a lower price than they sold at—and thus reap a profit.

Profit-taking did not exactly stalk the stock market, but its firmer hand was apparent throughout the list.

Tomorrow marks the final day of 1970 for profits to be taken on a regular-way delivery basis for tax purposes. The remarkable comeback in stock prices recently—the Dow rose 71 points in the three and a half weeks ended Dec. 11—has created the opportunity for many investors and traders to take some profits. Thus, and \$4.7 billion in 1969

they would offset part of their losses sustained earlier this year. For tax purposes, losses may be taken for 1970 right up to Dec. 31. On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished mixed in moderate trading. Harnischfeger reported sharply higher earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 and rose 7/8 to 16 1/2.

Bond Activity Seen Strong During 1971

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Demand for medium and long-term funds in the international markets in 1971 will remain strong, perhaps exceeding that of 1970, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today.

The bank said in its monthly review, World Financial Markets, that some of this demand will continue to be motivated by the aims of national authorities to improve their overall balances of payments.

Companies in countries which restrict direct investment capital outflows—as the United States does—will continue to borrow on the international market, while others will turn to this market because of the limited size of their own capital markets as well as possible cost advantages, the bank said.

The bank said U.S. companies and their affiliates will again require a large amount of offshore funds in 1971. "They are planning an 18 percent increase in overseas plant and equipment outlays next year, and any liberalization of U.S. capital controls may be only nominal," it said. Thus, they will have to raise the money abroad.

The supply of international funds for investment, rather than the demand for offshore financing, probably will limit the growth of international bond issue volume in 1971, it continued.

The review said that for 1970 new issue volume in the international bond market outside the United States will fall to about \$3.3 billion from \$4 billion in 1969 and \$4.7 billion in 1968.

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Company Reports

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Revenue (millions)	116.21	101.8	
Profits (millions)	5.42	5.4	
Per Share	0.69	0.69	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	454.37	431.94	
Profits (millions)	20.89	22.29	
Per Share	2.70	2.84	
Food Fair Stores			
First Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	558.14	520.38	
Profits (millions)	3.5	3.49	
Per Share	0.48	0.47	
Great Western United			
First 9 Months	1970	1969	
Revenue (millions)	114.66	126.55	
Profits (millions)	4.59	9.14	
Per Share	1.09	3.28	

ADVERTISEMENT

EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION

"In the context of the agreement of cooperation recently signed between the COMMERCE and CREDIT LYONNAIS, the two institutions have decided to associate in the development of their investment banking activities in New York.
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Dr. U. E. AVERNI,
33 Viale Liegi - 00198 ROME - ITALY.

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

7.24	7.37	QOP	AJM	9,767.60	Near
6.53	6.92	QTC	Sec	9,228.02	Marp
11-15	11.17	Pace	F	1,232.89	Trab
8.90	8.90	Paul	Rev	7,177.54	Trab
7.95	7.95	Penn	Sq	7.60	Wels
19.77	18.64	Pe Mut		3,772.32	Wellm
1.96	2.16	Phila		10,289.14	Wells
14.23	14.63	Pilgrim		8.34	West
3.36	3.47	Pine St		10,815.85	Whitef
6.96	7.65	Pnt	Ents	15.15	Whitc F
2.45	4.40	Pine	Ind	10,450.83	Widm
4.12	4.50	Pian	Inv	9,566.10	Wisc Fd
3.05		Price Funds:			Worth
8.49	9.28	Growth		22.46	Zelger

NATIONAL FUNDS	
Dec. 31, 1958	
as these funds are supplied by the Faa	
tributions cannot accept responsibility.	
to indicate frequency of quotations supplie	
regularly. Irregularly.	
\$11.00	(1) Investment Can. Realty
\$12.29	(2) Bond Performance Fd.
\$12.29	(3) Atlantic
\$6.70	(4) Japan Growth Fund
\$5.64	(5) Japan Pacific Fund
\$6.25	(6) Japan Selection
\$5.47	(7) K&N Income Fund
\$6.73	(8) K&N Rl Estate Fund
\$6.73	(9) K&N Rl Estate Fund

17.12	(w) Kleinwort Bros. Ltd. Pfd.
8.10	(w) Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.
5.24	(w) Lake Shore Fund
34.57	(1) Leverage Cap. Holdings
1.00	(w) Lustrum
11.44	(1) M. & O. Island Fund
326.72	(1) Mercury Associates S.A.
12.22	(1) Midco Gold Corp.
15.92	(1) Multinatl. Acquisitions
29.54	(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd.
1.00	(w) Nauru Inv. Fund
30.08	(1) Newworld Inv. Fd.
310.09	(w) New World B'l Estate
218.10	(1) Nippon Fund
12.32	(1) Nippon Fund
34.25	(w) Nordiska Fund
34.25	(w) Nordiska Fund
34.25	(w) Nor. Amm. Bank Fund

[illegible]

\$7.00	(d) Global Fund
\$24.03	(e) Cosmoopolitan Fund
\$3.84	(f) Security Growth Fd.
\$10.96	(g) Selective Am. Rty. Fd.
\$7.39	(h) Selective Capital Fund
\$7.25	(i) S&P 500
\$7.21	SHARES MANAGEMENT:
\$9.36	(a) Share Incl. Fd. Int.
\$10.00	(b) Share Incl. Fd. Div.
\$10.00	(c) Share Incl. Fd. Div. Int.
\$2.32	(d) Shareholders Excl.
\$10.00	(e) Shareholder Fd.
\$10.02	(f) Harbor Fund
	(g) Shipowners Fd. (The)
	S.M.I. FUND
	(a) Boston Int. Secur.
	(b) Class Selection Fd.
	(c) Crossbrier Fd.
	(d) Int'l Technology Fd.

[illegible]

\$8.06	(1) The U.S. Fund N.V.	
\$8.06	(1) U.S. Holdings NV	
\$5.94	(1) Tokyo Yalor	
	(1) U.S.A.R.	
\$7.95--	(1) Trans Pacific Fund	
\$3.19--	(1) Transal Bermuda	
\$5.52	(1) Transal Int'l Fed.	
\$6.18	(1) Trans Overseas Fd.	
\$7.95	UNION BANK SWITZ.	
\$8,37.20	— (1) Amca U.S.	
\$11,627	— (1) Buss Invest	
\$25.45	(1) Euro Inv. ab.	Mid
	(1) Farnco	Mid
	(1) Gorb Invest	Mid
	(1) Koro Invest	Mid
	(1) Latin Inv. ab.	Mid
	(1) Sims Sw. Est.	Mid

\$10.11	— (d) <u>United-Florida</u>
\$10.40	— (d) <u>Superfund</u>
\$7.96	— (d) <u>Atlanta</u>
\$8.24	— (d) <u>Dairies</u>
\$11.47	— (d) <u>Cap Inv. Fd.</u>
\$21.66	— (c) <u>United</u>
	USI GROUP:
\$6.23	— (w) <u>United Group Fd.</u>
\$6.23	— (w) <u>Un. Inv. & Gr. Fd.</u>
DOMESTIC	— (w) <u>Western</u>
\$7.50	— (w) <u>Euro-Am. Int. Fd.</u>
	— (w) <u>Fund of Nations</u>
	— (w) <u>Ch. Idea Plan</u>
	— (w) <u>U.S. Income Plan</u>
	— (w) <u>U.S. Land Pools</u>
	— (w) <u>U.S. Trust Inv. Fund</u>
	— (w) <u>Trust for Ret.</u>

21.11.10	(d) Victory Fund S.A.
82.45	(e) Washington Associates
DM 74.75	(f) Western Group
82.45	(g) West, Hedge P. Cl. A.
82.05	(h) World Equity Orth. Pn.
82.75	(i) World Master Securities
82.75	(j) World N.Y. Ext-Stock Pn.
82.50	(k) Worldwide Securities
82.50	(l) Worldwide
82.50	(m) Zodiac Commod. Fund
82.50	(n) Zodiac Fund
DM 75.50	D.K. - Deutsche Markk.
82.50	General: A.S.
DM 75.50	S.F. - Swiss francs; L.F. -
82.50	burg francs; S.F. - Swiss
82.50	francs
DM 75.50	- Offer price; g - Asked
82.50	price

39.711 will be accepted for release

London, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Tokyo, Hong Kong. And Security Pacific International Bank, New York.

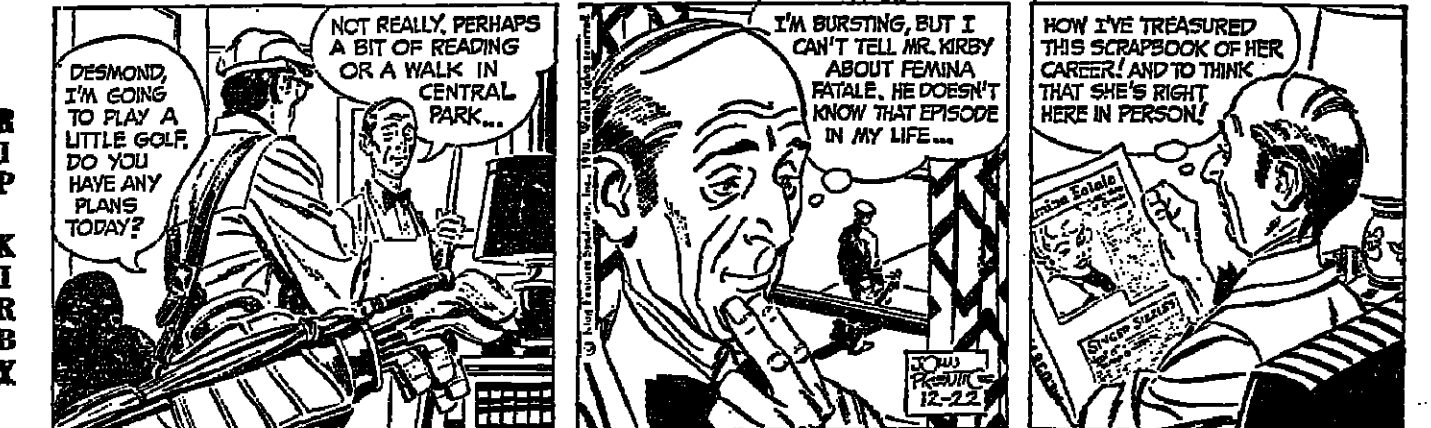
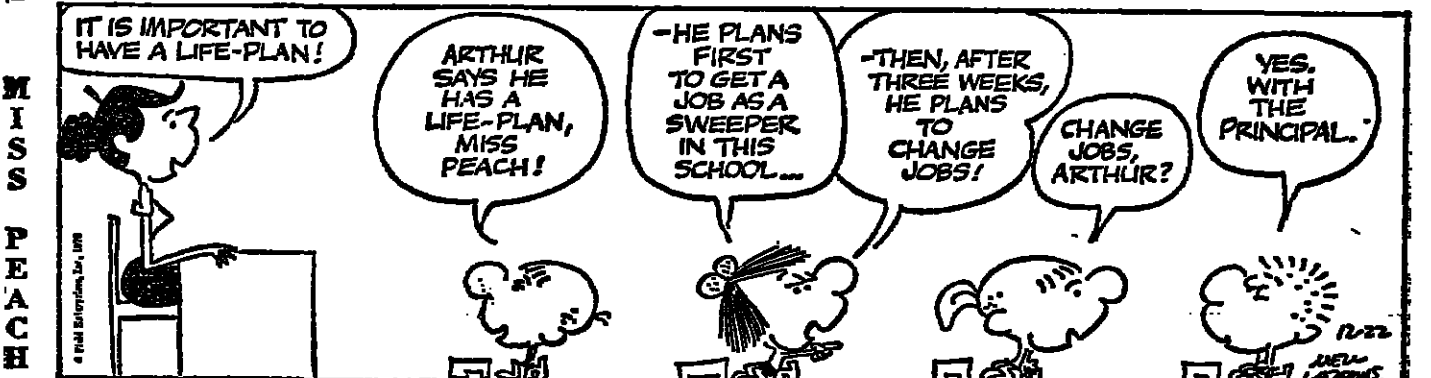
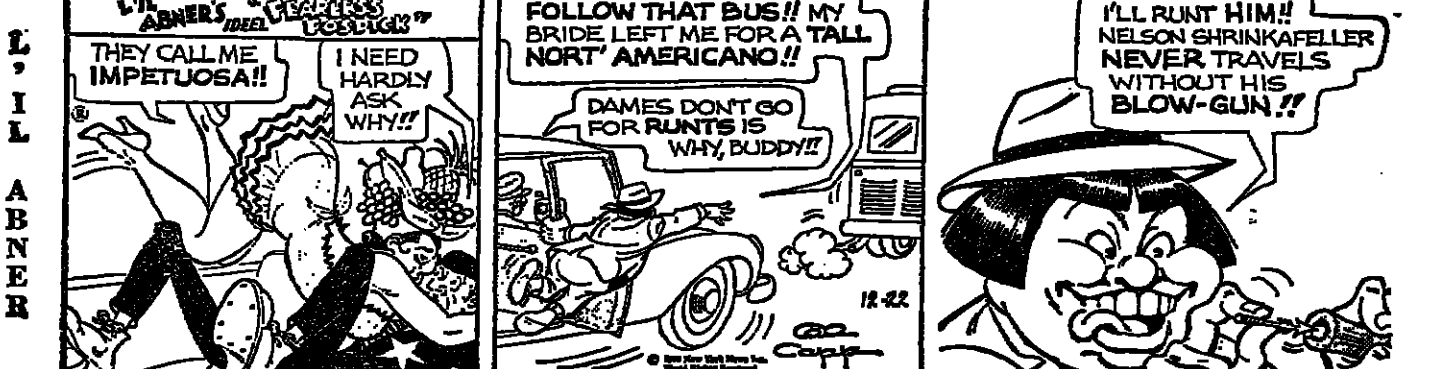
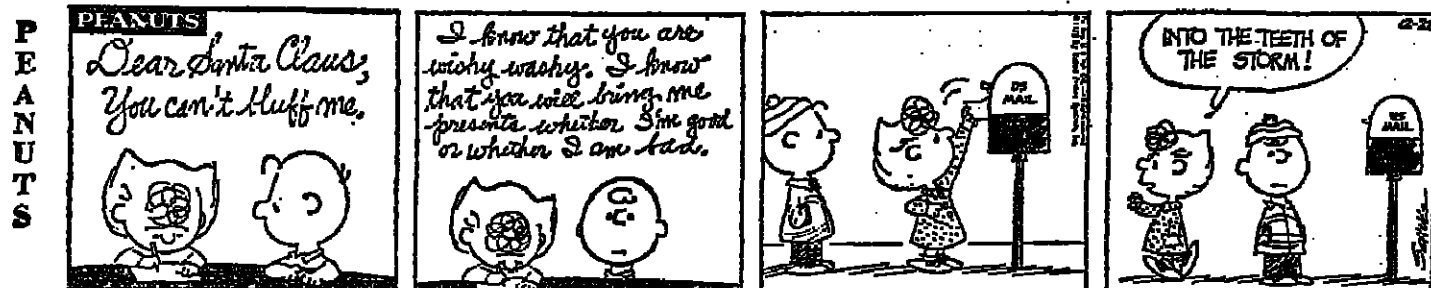
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— 1970 —	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	— 1970 —	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	— 1970 —	Stocks and	Sis.
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(Continued on next page)

E. ARENDT OL. MONTERUN G. KIOBS



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A mathematical delusion may have contributed to the defeat of a grand slam on the diagrammed deal.

Most players would respond two spades to one heart with the South hand, but this was not possible here, since the partnership was using pre-emptive jumpshifter responses. South made up for his gentle start to the auction by forceful bidding later.

When North showed belated support for spades, and then two aces and a king in response to Blackwood, South correctly judged that the grand slam would be a good proposition. If North's king were in hearts there would be 13 virtually sure tricks, and it is in clubs there would be 12 tricks with various chances for a 13th.

East's double of six diamonds suggested a diamond lead, but West had a safe club lead against the grand slam. Barring the improbable event that South had miscounted the aces held by his side, there could be no advantage in leading a diamond.

South won the first trick with the club king in dummy, drew trumps and continued clubs. He hoped for a three-trick division in that suit, and when this failed, he fell back on the heart finesse.

East produced the heart king, and the slam was down one. When the hand was replayed, South, in the same contract, adopted a superior line of play. After winning the club lead, he drew one round of trump, preserving one trump entry to

the dummy, and continued with the clubs. He then had the entries to the dummy to establish and use the fifth club, avoiding the need to finesse in hearts.

The same is true of the account of Charles Ives, that maverick American whose music after years of neglect is finding performances and audiences. After reading the chapter on Ives, it will be a torpid music lover who doesn't itch to hear all of Ives that is available.

This historical survey of music since the time of Johann Sebastian Bach (for that is really what it is), starts with the great Leipzig master, goes through the classical and romantic periods and ends well up into our century with Bartok, Alban Berg, Stravinsky and Schoenberg. On the way the author manages to touch on what he prefers to call the nationalist schools, the group around Balakirev in Russia; Smetana and Dvorak in Bohemia, and the Scandinavians Grieg, Nielsen and Sibelius. And many, many others. For as he proceeds, Schoenberg finds interesting things to say about composers who are in the final analysis only moderately interesting themselves: Meyerbeer, Auber, Gounod (Would anyone cross the street to hear "Faust" again?). Like best-selling authors, many of the musicians had a powerful though transitory hold on their audiences. He makes clear what their attractions were, but he makes equally clear why they faded.

How do his judgments compare with those of history? Well, without asking that the course of music be rechanneled, he does insist that we take another look at the currents in it. He is an admitted admirer of Mozart, but he has so much to say for Haydn's inventiveness, workmanship and imagination as to virtually suggest that Haydn was the younger man's superior. He can appreciate the strengths of Puccini as a master melodist with a great talent for knowing what will work on the stage. Yet he hints that in all that

Both sides were vulnerable

The bidding:

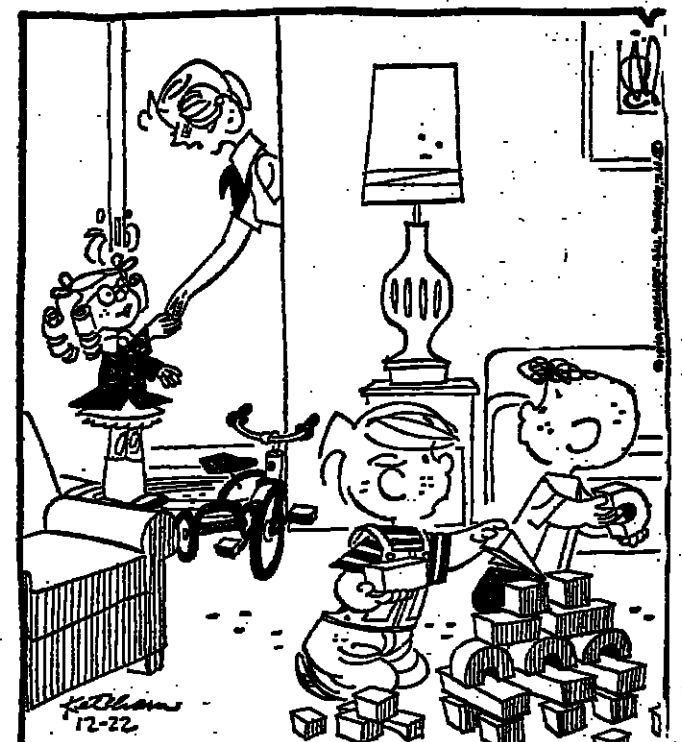
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Dbl.	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

COIL EARS ELBOW
AGRA WRAP TITIAN
BROTHER JONATHAN
BENIGNO FILISTINE
SES AUDIOLAGS
MAI SORT BYE
AIDS WIS RAFFLE
IDEATES CAPORAL
LESION CAR XERO
BALO TILIN HEADMAN
ABERDEEN ONEATA
THOMAS JEFFERSON
TIGAL ASOF BODE
IRAINI ZIEUS SNOW

DENNIS THE MENACE



MARGARET SAYS SHE DON'T BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS, BUT I THINK SHE DOES. OTHERWISE, WHY WOULD SHE WASTE SO MUCH TIME BEIN' GOOD?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HAARJ
DEESU
JASTUD
YAFULT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT LOW-CALORIE SHAMPOOS ARE GOOD FOR.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: OLDER AHEAD HERBY UNRULY
Answer: What they said when Yenus of Milo came to dinner—YOU GOTTA HAND IT TO HER!

BOOKS

THE LIVES OF GREAT COMPOSERS

By Harold C. Schonberg. Norton. 599 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

DON'T let the word "Lives" in the title trouble you. This book is not a series of biographies, in miniature. Mr. Schonberg, music critic of the New York Times and author of two other studies of pianists and conductors, makes the word mean what he wants it to mean. When he wishes, he'll descend on the composer's birth, schooling, marriage, children, income and other vital statistics. When he thinks all this rather tame, he'll dwell on the compositions and their place in musical history. Every essay, of course, ends with the music, but the proportions differ. Mozart's early life, for example, is so naturally intriguing that the author gives us another run-through of that phenomenal career.

On the other hand, he says little about Chopin's boyhood or adulthood. He sketches in enough so that we can chart the chronology of Chopin's life, but he concentrates on what he did to the art of piano playing, what his works brought to and took from the instrument and how he altered the potentialities of the keyboard. It is a far more exciting story than Chopin's liaison with George Sand, and the author gets more drama out of Chopin's wrestling with his music paper than with the ups and downs of his escapade with the lady.

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4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Dbl.	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

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Best Sell

The New York Times
An analysis based on more than 125 best-selling titles. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent the week on the list.

Week

1 Love Story, Segal

2 Islands in the Stream, Hemingway

3 The Crystal Cave, Stewart

4 Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw

5 Passenger to Frankfurt, Christie

6 The 12 Days of Christmas, Deiderfeld

7 The Child From the Sea, Goudge

8 Caravan to Vaccara, MacLennan

9 The Secret Woman, Holt

10 The Secret Woman, Holt

11 The Secret Woman, Holt

12 The Secret Woman, Holt

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